NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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NEW YEAR'S EDITION

FORESHADOWS OF REVOLT
by Peter O'Malley

OUR CHRISTMAS IN RUSSIA
Mary Richert

FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

THOSE RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATIES
Robert C. Lunch and John Evers

JUSTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF CHRIST
J. Carr Fitzgerald

BACK TO JEFFERSON
Lawrence Lucey

"FREE AMERICA" CONTEST

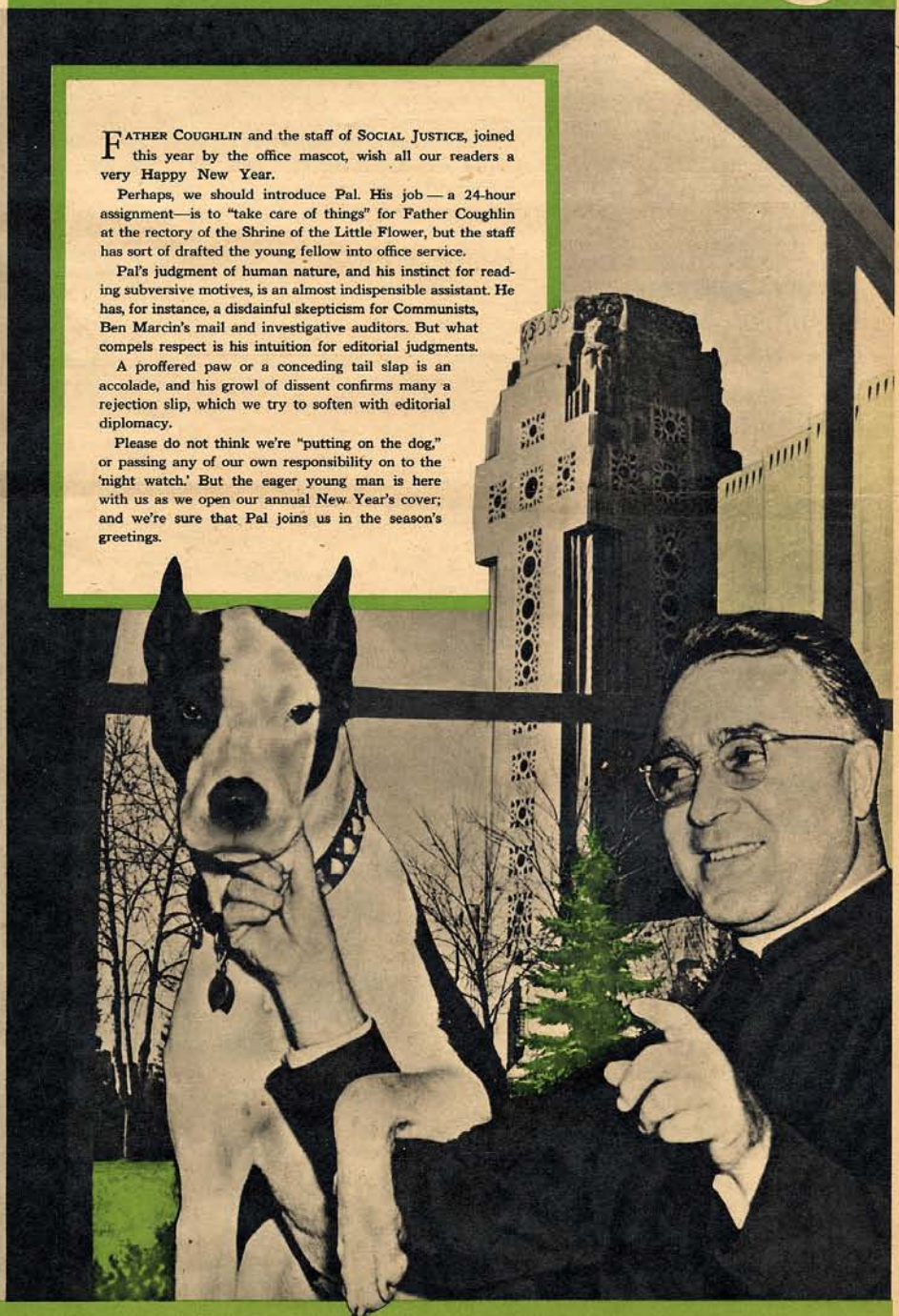
FATHER COUGHLIN and the staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE, joined this year by the office mascot, wish all our readers a very Happy New Year.

Perhaps, we should introduce Pal. His job — a 24-hour assignment—is to "take care of things" for Father Coughlin at the rectory of the Shrine of the Little Flower, but the staff has sort of drafted the young fellow into office service.

Pal's judgment of human nature, and his instinct for reading subversive motives, is an almost indispensible assistant. He has, for instance, a disdainful skepticism for Communists, Ben Marcin's mail and investigative auditors. But what compels respect is his intuition for editorial judgments.

A proffered paw or a conceding tail slap is an accolade, and his growl of dissent confirms many a rejection slip, which we try to soften with editorial diplomacy.

Please do not think we're "putting on the dog," or passing any of our own responsibility on to the 'night watch.' But the eager young man is here with us as we open our annual New Year's cover; and we're sure that Pal joins us in the season's greetings.



HAPPY NEW YEAR

VOL. 3A NO. 1

Social Justice

JANUARY 2, 1938

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"Happy New Year"

Photo by J. A. Boersig, Cleveland, Ohio

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Vol. 3A — No. 1

For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us: so also by Christ doth our comfort abound. II Corinthians 1:5

THOSE who suffer physical ailments are perpetuating the Passion of Christ. They may be lowly members of the Mystical Body of Christ. They may be important members of an essential organism. For all of them, the prayers of those of us who are their fellow-men are requested — for their recovery.

Their sufferings redound to our credit, and our prayers assist them in their distress.

Each day, if you are a true follower of social justice, please include the Lord's Prayer in your devotions, for the welfare and speedy recovery of our sick.

Readers are invited to send in to Father Coughlin, at the Shrine of the Little Flower, in Royal Oak, Michigan, the names of sick and departed relatives and friends for whom remembrance can be made.

Dec. 20, 1938.

City and State	Name
Toronto, Ont., Can.	Mrs. Anita Agostinello
Montreal, Quebec, Can.	Fabio De Santo
Stamford, Conn.	Theresa Terenzio
Waterbury, Conn.	Mrs. Mary McKenna
Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Nellie Taylor
Chicago, Ill.	Mr. Paul W. Wilson
Chicago, Ill.	Dr. Elvin Vinge
Angola, Ind.	Mrs. Charles Beekman
Mason City, Iowa	Mrs. Bess Bonnyman
Mason City, Iowa	Mrs. J. O'Grady
Duxbury, Mass.	Catherine H. Coughlin
Jamaica Plain, Mass.	Julia Maloney
Methuen, Mass.	Andrew Rogers
Springfield, Mass.	Jerome J. Doyle
Worcester, Mass.	Louise Sheppard
Detroit, Mich.	Miss Helen A. Voight
Monroe, Mich.	Mr. Carl Perry
Browerville, Minn.	Sadie Dobos
Excelsior, Minn.	J. F. Distel
Jersey City, N. J.	Mrs. Margaret Messler
West New York, N. J.	Mrs. J. Fitzpatrick
Bronx, N. Y.	Mrs. Richard Hancock
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mr. and Mrs. T. Twohig
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Cecilia Undreiner
Millgrove, N. Y.	Ray J. Schmitz
Millgrove, N. Y.	Hugh Williard
Newburgh, N. Y.	Walter Gassmann
New York City, N. Y.	Miss Sullivan
Laurel Homes, Cincinnati, Ohio	John Fiest
Cleveland, Ohio	Mrs. Dean
Cleveland, Ohio	Mrs. Dorothy Lawrence
Columbus, Ohio	Mrs. J. A. Brennan
Darlington, Pa.	Mrs. Mary Kenny
Darlington, Pa.	John J. Teaho
Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas Rowan
Reading, Pa.	Jennie and Thomas Brophy
Providence, R. I.	James F. Hughes
Aberdeen, S. Dakota	Mrs. S. J. Maloney
De Pere, Wisc.	Mrs. Rosa Kaster

LOVE is not time's fool.

The grave is not the end-all of life.

True believers in social justice continue to manifest their love for their dead, who really are still living in the Land of God.

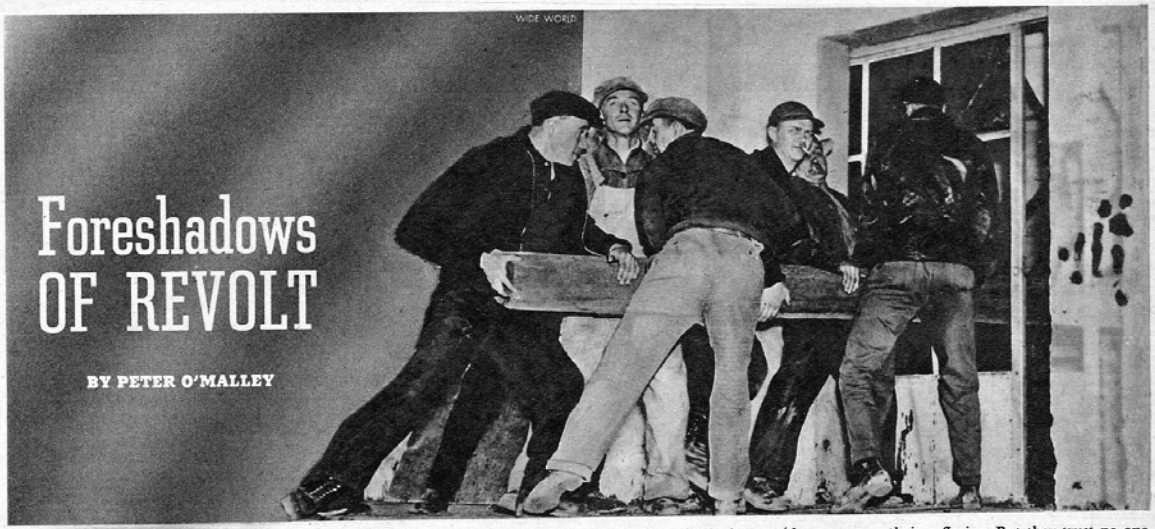
Consequently, we ask you not only to pray that God will crown the life of one who has passed to the beyond with eternal happiness; we ask you who are still in this land of tears and sorrows, to perform a kind deed as a gesture of love for our faithful departed.

When you bestow an alms-deed on a hungry person; when you clothe a naked orphan; when you restrain and overcome a temptation, do this as an Act of Love, for one who, we hope, is waiting to receive us some day soon in Christ's kingdom, where poverty and passion and distress are unknown.

This is the real spirit of devotees of social justice.

Dec. 20, 1938.

City and State	Name
Bridgeport, Conn.	Rev. C. S. Beaumister
Waterbury, Conn.	Cornelius J. Leahy
Waterbury, Conn.	Mr. James Reilly
Indianapolis, Ind.	Mrs. Regina Julian
Des Moines, Iowa	Mrs. Mary A. Needham
Louisville, Ky.	Henry N. Berding
Baltimore, Md.	John, Josephine, Mary and Rose Sigmund
Baltimore, Md.	Josephine Walkowiak
Harwich, Mass.	Mrs. Wm. McCourt
Malden, Mass.	Mr. Joseph Libby
Salem, Mass.	Mr. Wm. H. Boudreau
Salem, Mass.	Charles F. Duhamel
Detroit, Mich.	Peter G. Voight
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Miss Bridget Lynch
Faribault, Minn.	Frederick R. Von Ruden
Minneapolis, Minn.	Thomas Burke
St. Paul, Minn.	Sam Luccin
Hoboken, N. J.	Mrs. James J. Pendy
Cohoes, N. Y.	Bridget and Michael Mealy
Glendale, S. I., N. Y.	George Mohn
Rochester, N. Y.	Edward D. Marshall
Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.	Mrs. E. M. Phillips
Bedford, Ohio	Mrs. Margaret Brunnett
Cleveland, Ohio	Elizabeth Brown
Massillon, Ohio	Sebastian Hamel
Erie, Pa.	Mrs. P. J. Spaeder
Morgantown, W. Va.	Joseph Ruyiska
West Bend, Wisc.	Robert Geib



Foreshadows OF REVOLT

BY PETER O'MALLEY

A Social Worker Reads Cunning and Mounting Anger in Eyes That Formerly Held Despair—Eyes of Family Heads Who Have Been 'On Relief' Five and Eight Years!

We, who work among the poor, feel the ominous spirit of revolt slowly taking shape. We sense its presence, on our home calls; in the dark sour-smelling halls of cheap rooming houses, an elusive many-voiced despairing whisper—*"We can't wait much longer!"*

Other times, other lands have known that tenseness. Alexander Kerensky writes of it, as did Robespierre. General Franco, too, felt the chilling breath of anarchy even before it was born.

"Not much longer!"

The surprising thing is that it has been delayed so long. But it will come.

Don't look for it to be called the Fascist Revolution, or the Communist People's Front, because those who foment wars and revolutions—and who profit by them — have learned their lesson. Americans fear, and hate, the idea that any foreign philosophy might dominate our thinking. Foreign ideas, to the American, seem a little inferior.

No, the revolution will be centered around some movement calling itself the Last Americans, or the Lincoln Americans, or the Sons of Liberty, or some such tag; because it is the history of revolutions that they defend themselves to the world as the re-incarnate spirit of all that is ancient and holy in any national plan, pledged to the cleansing of that plan of what has grown rotten and corrupt within it.

In Russia, the State purged itself of the aristocracy, and in France it was the aristocracy and the politicians. In Spain and Mexico, as ideas were modernized, the Church was set up as enemy Number One.

But here, in these United States, there has been no revolt. Why?

Conditions are ripe for bloody upheaval. Twenty-two million Americans lie idle in the lap of stingy public charity, feeding themselves from relief allowances just a trifle too small to keep them in health. Another thirty millions strive to keep body and soul together on inadequate hourly wages, while twelve millions of their brothers roam the streets in search of work that, under the present scheme of things, *they will never find.*

From three thousand to seven thousand human beings, black and white, are dying in the Deep South every year of what is delicately called on the death certificates "pellagra," and in less medical terms, *Starvation.* And do not forget the hundreds of thousands of despairing men, clubs in hand, showing their bared teeth at police and militiamen sent to evict them from mines and plants they had turned into forts, resolved to die fighting if their demands for a living wage were not met.

These are symptoms of despair, and revolutions are born in despair. Working among them, tending their needs, social workers know that bloody upheaval is not far ahead. We marvel at these people's patience.

Not one of you but knows two, three, a dozen families under the surface of whose smiling, quiet poverty simmers the white-hot desire *to avenge their suffering.* But they trust no one. From all these millions, as yet no one has been raised up strong enough to brush away their skepticism. These millions are just literate enough, just educated sufficiently, to realize the folly of revolutions. They know that any period of anarchy will bring more economic waste than it can gain in revenge.

On nearly every home call, I hear gaunt, hollow-eyed heads of families tell me they have lost faith in those they considered their leaders.

"Roosevelt's forgotten us," one horny-handed ex-iron worker told me, "but we can't go back to the way we was under Hoover; no, nor Coolidge either!"

I asked him what he thought of the immediate future.

"I dunno yet." He glanced around the dingy furnished room; at the wide-eyed, pallid circle of children, and his fists clenched and unclenched in his lap. *"But I ain't going to let my kids starve. I'll see to that if I have to smash every politician's head in Washington!"*

Here, then, is the stuff of which anarchists are made.

Another client—a thin little former musician whose arthritis crippled his hands until they were no longer able to form chords for his bow, told me "I don't like the Godlessness of Marx and Lenin and Stalin, but they knew one thing; and, unlike the rest of us fools, they acted on that knowledge. They know that pleading and argument are useless. You have to use

force. You've got to get your hands dirty, and bloody, to get what you want!"

Here was a mind retrograding to the level of the mob, corrupting into the stuff of which anarchists are made.

Even the social workers around me, struggling to keep their own families together on salaries sufficient to keep only one individual in reasonable security, are poisoned with the dripping gall of poverty. You hear it at noon, over the lunch-tables . . .

"We're all workers. We're no different than the auto-workers and the tenant farmers. We're living under feudal conditions, with those who control industry and finance cracking the whip over our heads. We've got to fight fire with fire. We've got to organize and do a little dictating on our own account if we're going to live like human beings instead of like beasts fighting over forage!"

On your Christmas shopping tour, you saw the ring of hungry, underprivileged faces around every store window; needing things, wanting them almost badly enough to sell their souls for them.

They weren't only the faces of those "on relief." They were the faces of workers; factory laborers and their wives, eight and ten-dollar-a-week shop girls.

Some day, somewhere, a brick will be heaved through one of those windows. Through the night the whisper of it will trickle down the streets until the shops of some whole city are smashed and looted. Overnight, the rising tide of vengeance will sweep across a nation. Police and militia will be helpless.

But, when the firm hand of force restores order, there will be a new scheme of things; *a new Plan*.

Those who are in authority will tell you how your every want, your every need, will be supplied, if only you bury your liberty in absolute obedience to their rule. They will say that destiny and history have raised them up from among you—to rule and protect you.

These saviours may be a group of manufacturers whose money and influence have set up a puppet to inflame you with patriotic speeches, while they "protect" you by selling you huge quantities of steel for guns and ships and airplane motors, to be paid for with the huge sums they lend you at usurious interest rates. They may even give you a job manufacturing these needs for protection, demanding in exchange your right to plan your own life, to think your own thoughts and voice them to your friends—because such high-minded patriots will brook no interference.

Or, perhaps, your saviours will be a group of "Liberals," dressed in the working-clothes you wear, beseeching you to join the Brotherhood of all Mankind in a holy war against the classes who trample on you. Some of the rich you may be able to stamp out, you and your puppet leaders; but those who pulled the strings of government in 1929, in 1914, in 1907 and 1893 will continue to pile high their reeking profits, still sell you manufactured goods at enormous prices, still lend you the non-existent money they call credit—but on which, though non-existent, interest must be paid.

These puppet leaders will be set up for your veneration because those who want revolutions, who foment and control them, have no need of publicity or fame. For them, power is enough. For them, it is enough to direct the lives of every human being even if their orders are mouthed by the Hitlers and Stalins who do their bidding.

These terms, this reasoning, mean little to the families I serve. Not that they are not intelligent; not that many of them are not well-educated and well-read, but *because of the fact that two and five and eight years of relief have wreaked a horror of despair on minds that once were normal.* They are ripe for the inflammatory mouthings of some orator who can catch their imaginations.

Let some trumpet-voiced Marxian Messiah leap on a stump—or more likely—to a microphone, and tell the millions of workers with sub-marginal incomes; the millions on relief, that their hour has struck—that their only salvation lies in wiping their economic enemies from the face of the earth, and the spark of anarchy will glow into flame. Let him tell these poor unfortunates, who must look to me for their bread and rent, that God and His justice in eternity are a myth for fools and babes—and, overnight, the ruins of every church in this land will smoke as they still do in Spain and Mexico and Russia.

How soon?

The American people—the poor pellagra-ridden tenant farmers of the Louisiana parishes; the gaunt refugees from the Dust Bowl; the horny-handed steel puddlers of Pittsburgh and Gary; the despairing transient harvesters of the wheat and citrus country—all these distrust the alluring picture of security through destruction. But, their patience is not inexhaustible.

I can quote cases in point.

Maybe Joe Malloy, out on Locust Street, struggling to keep his wife and five minor children alive on sixty WPA dollars a month, buying clothes and food and coal and shelter for them—maybe Joe can wait for industry to establish the profit-sharing schemes the newspapers so glibly inform us are un-American — but nevertheless just around the corner.

Maybe he can't, and maybe he'll join a few of the neighborhood boys who think the WPA Worker's Alliance ought to march on Washington next Spring — armed — not helpless as they were in that lamentable Veteran's Bonus march in the Spring of '32.

And, perhaps, Pete Grigori, in his one-room apartment on Alfred Street near the Settlement—Pete who isn't a citizen, but who remembers the terror-ridden streets of Petrograd from which he fled in '18 to the sheltering arms of an America that promised security and freedom to serve God through work—maybe Pete will decide that the poverty which is beyond belief, and is called relief, can no longer be endured.

Maybe he'll be pushed just far enough to decide that twenty years ago he was a fool to flee the violence of Communism; maybe he'll lead a roaring mob through the teeming East Side, smashing shop windows, baring his breast to police bullets that—because slow starvation on relief rolls is no longer endurable — will have no meaning.

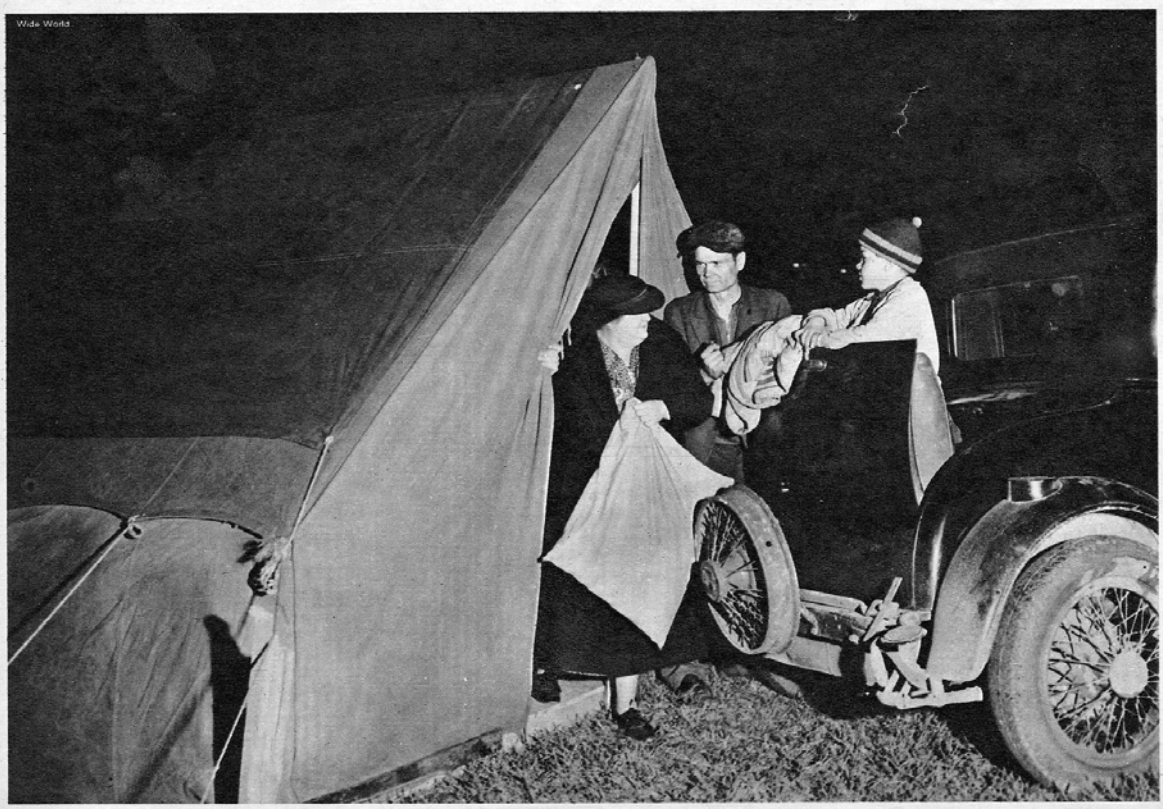
Maybe these can wait for vote-conscious politicians to argue to death bills designed to wrest the American monetary system from the talon hands of the private international bankers; and let tax-free, debt-free dollars — based on real wealth and not on private, worthless privilege—stir the economic stream, re-awaken industry, and provide jobs at decent, living wages once again.

Maybe they can wait—but I doubt it.

We've been blind to their misery too long.

Those who would use Joe Malloy and Pete Grigori to build up their fool's paradise of dictatorship are already at work, whispering their hellish doctrines of destruction in ears dulled to all but escape from misery.

Maybe I'm a fool, reading cunning into faces where, before, I saw only despair. I don't know. I'm only a Social Worker, trying to keep life in bodies long since forgotten—listening to the slow, rising rumblings of Revolt.


Wide World

By ROBERT C. LUNCH AND JOHN EVERS

Those Reciprocal TRADE TREATIES

Negotiations Carry Out Pet Pro-British Ideas of Secretary Hull, Washington Correspondence Reveals, While News Comment Hails Pacts as "Politically Important" and Trends Toward Military Alliance.

ON NOVEMBER 17, amidst much fanfare and publicity our two largest, and most important Reciprocal Trade Treaties, one a renewal with the Dominion of Canada, and the other a new treaty with England, were signed at the White House. No one had seen what was in them, what concessions had been made, nor indeed knew any of the items involved.

Within twenty-four hours of the release of the texts, giving the lists of commodities bargained for, and their relative tariff schedules in the future, the complaints, from all three countries, began to be heard. In a three-cornered argument, everybody complained that his particular industry had been betrayed by his respective government. The only men in Washington who smiled that night, led by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, were the small group of extremely pro-English "statesmen" now in key positions in our State Department.

A fourth complaint, and an ominous one, even though it was overlooked in the American press, issued from another source. In Germany, the press characterized the treaties as rank discrimination against the people of Central Europe, claiming that since it was obvious that the United States intended such economic pressure, in order to aid Great Britain and her Empire, the only course left to the Central Powers was retaliation against economic intercourse with the democracies. Unfortunately the Central Powers were right.

The German objection is valid if we remember that the trade treaties are the work of a small group of men —unconcerned with the desires and wishes of the mass of Americans, but bent on pursuing their own philosophy of what should be, no matter what it leads us into. Either they have overlooked, or carefully refrained from looking at, history which tells us that it was discrimination that brought us into the last war.

IF THE American people want to discriminate against the Central Powers it is their right, under the Constitution. There has been no vote, however, on the question; nor has there been discussion by anyone. From the start to finish the treaties have been made, signed, sealed and delivered to the peoples of the three largest democracies without the formality of asking them if they wanted them.

Experts in Washington are beginning to realize that the trade treaties are only a method of playing international politics. The fact, long known by the few who helped draft them, that the treaties are not only commercial but chiefly political, is beginning to be generally understood, and the Administration wants it to be vaguely understood, now, in accordance with a long range propaganda program designed to unite us with England. It is significant that on the night the signatures were affixed the newspapers carried nearly as much wordage on their military significance as they did on the commercial part of the pacts.

Our present tariff policy is designed primarily to establish this country as one with our English-speaking brethern, and sooner or later, if we continue in our present undemocratic international horse trading we are going to be dragged into any general war that happens along. The American people have expressed their unwillingness to foreign entanglements, but with a fine disregard of them, pretty much as we accuse the "dictator" nations of doing, the New Deal Administration has plunged headlong into its policy of reverence to all things British.

Author and chief exponent of the policy, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, has argued the length and breadth of the land, ever since his Senatorial days for the policy. It has become an *idee fixe* with him; a literal crusade to educate the American people to his own philosophy of trade. To criticism, from whatever source or person, he turns a deaf ear. He will hear no evil of his own brain child.

The State Department, through its press agents and publicity men have denied over and over again all the charges brought against the Hull policy, but off-the-record they will admit that the fundamental trend is toward the "anschluss" of England, the Commonwealth of British Nations, and the United States. Over diplomatic coffee cups, as so many society writers have noted. there is an unmistakable co-operation between the American and British diplomats in all things, large and small. The same co-operation, however, does not exist with diplomats of such nations as those of the Central American republics, the Asiatic nations, and those nations too small to count in what everyone believes will be the coming war between the democracies and, the dictators.

MANY experts here have said that there is no "policy" to these treaty negotiations, but only old-fashioned "horse trading" for every temporary advantage we can get for ourselves or Great Britain, by shrewd use of our huge stores of men, money and machinery.

Such a policy is creating mistrust of Americans abroad once more, and pinning on us the old tag of "dollar diplomats," to our detriment.

The State Department has compiled three lists in reality—though only two have appeared in public. The "most" favored nations lists, and the "least" favored nations lists, comprise the personal opinions of the State Department. Germany has been placed on the least favored list, but not so Japan and Italy. It has been explained that one country is actually negotiating tariffs against us, while the others in the same category have only adopted a philosophy of government alien to our likes. There has been no explanation of why an intermediate list, a "less" favored nations list, has not been made public, unless it is because of the fact that the list changes from day to day, as international events dictate.

Our reciprocal trade treaty with Czechoslovakia distinctly includes in it shoes, glassware, pottery, and other commodities made in those regions of the little country taken over by Germany. With one country on the most favored nations list and the other on the least favored nations list, and the shaded area that is still no country's land, under international law, we are allowing certain products to come into this country under the benefits of the trade reduction, and other products, produced in the same area must pay the higher tariffs of the Hawley-Smoot Act. The delicate question of whether or not to consider the goods of the Sudeten area, German or Czechoslovakian has been handled by the State Department by simpling taking as the goods' origin its stamp "Made in —."

It is hardly to be expected that the Nazi will stamp the goods "Made in Germany" until forced to—not even to satisfy their own ego. Their economic need is too great to permit of any such tom-foolery. Thus we permit German goods under special dispensation, allow to France special tariff rates, and altogether make fools of our "most favored nations."

BUT there is still another side, even more grave than the economic one. What is Hitler going to do when we decide to slap his face and tell him his Sudeten goods must carry higher entry tariffs? There, through our own actions he has a perfect excuse for more maligning, more saber rattling, and more hysterical oratory to convince the German people that we Americans are, and always will be, their mortal enemies.

Economic discrimination has been the cause of more than one war, and ours is certainly a prime example of how to start such a conflict with the aid of a few dollar signs and books of figures.

It is not too impossible that Hitler spokesmen may charge the United States with lack of good faith and broken treaties, for which we, as a people, have so acrimoniously criticized Europe. The argument is not too difficult to follow, though it has not even been delivered as yet. "The trade treaties, were after all, made as much with the Bata Shoe Works, the Tatra Armament and Skoda Armament Works as with the Czechoslovakian government per se." The parliament only acts for its people and its industries. Will Germany fail to read into the treaty the covering of these works? Now that these works have been taken over, they must operate under a different political party, but the Treaty covers them just the same, just as our own treaties cover both Republicans and Democrats. Admittedly there are holes in the argument, but with the present state of world affairs and morality it would be as much an excuse to begin active reprisal as any other overt act. And to the starving German people the argument would be nearly perfect.

AND what of the treaties on a commercial basis? Are they justified? From recent events it would appear not. Witness the relapse of business in November, 1937, when the mere talk of withdrawing Government spending scared the bankers silly. Notice if you will the unemployment figures that have remained almost constant during the last six years. Look at our repudiated debts, paid off in a depreciated currency. Where then is the palliative of world trade based on reciprocal trade treaties? The real truth of the matter is that the treaties have reduced tariffs, and incidentally revenues also, some three per cent, and that is about all. There is no appreciable difference in price between pre-treaty goods and post-treaty goods.

It does not take a very keen mind to understand that as long as these negotiations continue, trade in these countries under consideration will be slow and hesitant. Each negotiation for a lowered tariff helps that much to delay the movement of goods across the seas, to the detriment of the workmen, internal transportation, and adds its own little bit to the general fixing of business at a quarter and half capacity.

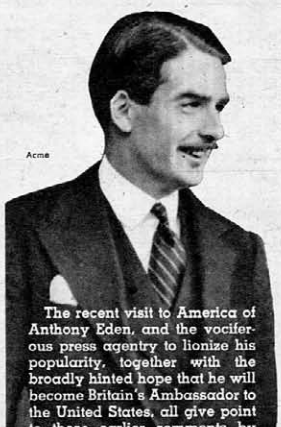
The American Tariff League, in an open letter to Secretary Hull has put it rather neatly when they wrote to him: "Any well informed men in your own Trade Treaty section could tell you that negotiations with Great Britain have stopped orders, slowed the trade, and caused hesitancy in buying and selling."

Is it worth the danger involved to continue our treaties, paying their administrative costs, taking their risks, and depending on them for a recovery some day on lines of normalcy, for the purpose of making one more plank in a political platform? That is all they are, and the plank is beginning to creak.

Every day substantiation is beginning to creep out. On the very night the treaties were signed, the lead on the story carried by the United Press called them *"politically important"* agreements, not commercial agreements.

"The United States today signs *politically important* trade agreements with its two biggest customers . . .

Continued on Page 21



Acme

The recent visit to America of Anthony Eden, and the vociferous press agentry to lionize his popularity, together with the broadly hinted hope that he will become Britain's Ambassador to the United States, all give point to these earlier comments by Washington correspondents to SOCIAL JUSTICE. An official expression from the Department of State on the Trade Treaties appears on page 21.
—THE EDITOR.

Our Christmas In Russia

Dread of Vengeance From OGPU Makes Story of Christ Child a Forbidden Joy in Land Where God Has Been Stolen from the People.

By MARY RICHERT

"That's not quite right," said Mother Saint Claire. "First to the left shoulder and lastly the right, saying at the same time, 'I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen'."

Little did I realize during those irresponsible years of early childhood when the Good Sisters of Providence were striving so diligently to implant indelibly in our hearts and minds the faith of our fathers, that I should find myself one day in Russia, the land of atheism.

We had been in the North Caucasus in Southern Russia about four months, when I began to realize that Christmas was just two weeks away. By this time we had a smattering knowledge of that difficult language, but with the aid of dictionaries, and our interpreter we were making rapid progress. Not that we were giving an alloted time to the study of the language each day, but being the only foreign family in this small village of 18,000 souls—who later were all deported to Siberia—we were constantly having callers. They wanted to talk to us of America, and we in turn had many questions to ask them. The Russians are a generous, neighborly people who stand on no ceremony as far as introductions are concerned. Thus, it was that we quickly made many acquaintances and friends.

With the famine raging in the south, I began to wonder just what kind of Christmas we would have. Even though we had our foreign food store, some 80 kilometers distant, it offered nothing but the necessities.

My first problem was the tree. Knowing that the Red Forest was about two hours drive by car, I made arrangements with our *"droski"* driver to leave early the next week to secure the tree.

My little daughter was at that time four years old, so I invited her new little friends, Locka, Ura, Ria, Nusa, Tattiana, and Olga, and their mothers, to spend Christmas afternoon with us.

When speaking to one of the mothers, to whom I had become very much attached, my trip to the Red Forest was mentioned. When she heard of my plan she said, "Madam Mary, they will never give you a tree just for the asking, and you may not cut one down yourself! Everything here in Russia is the property of the State." With this knowledge I went immediately to the G.P.U., or Secret Service. After many visits I was given the necessary permission on paper to have one small tree cut down. I was given this permission only because I was a foreigner whose husband was working on a *valuta* basis. Needing our services and paying us in dollars, they did not wish to antagonize us.

My next problem was to decorate the tree. Going to the open market very early the next morning, I bought large yellow candles, white flour, and sunflower seeds. Each day we added from the impoverished open market a little toward our supply for Christmas. By the time Christmas day arrived we had enough extras for a few goodies. The candles had been cut into thirds, and ribbons, of which there was always a great plenty, were used to tie them to the branches of the tree. A half box of Lux Flakes which I had in my big trunk was poured over the whole tree.

Yes! It may sound funny to you, who have always known what trees with all our varied decorations are like, but to those six little strangers, that lighted tree with its tiny little wrapped parcels banking it, it was a beautiful sight. Coupled with a view of the long table in the same room, from which we could see fried chickens, white bread, a large cake, good butter, sugar, and home-made candy, and permeating the room the aroma of more chicken being fried in the kitchen with butter instead of sunflower oil.

We all sat around the tree, almost in complete silence, except for the occasional whisper of a mother. The children being so awed by this new spectacle, seemed to find no words while Locka, who was the eldest, gave out the parcels. There were handkerchiefs, mittens, stockings, packages of home-made cookies with raisins, and parcels of home-made candy.

When each had found his and her little tongues to say *"spaceba" "belshoy spaceba"* or "thank you, many thanks," Locka suddenly looked up in wonderment and said, "Madam Mary, why do you have this tree, why do you give us these presents? Do all the children in America have these too?"

Answering each question quickly as was possible in our broken Russian, while my little daughter who was speaking Russian quite fluently, aided me with her vivid descriptions of our Christmas. Thus, little by little in answering questions thrown at us from young eager minds, did we unfold the story of the Christ Child almost to its completion. Suddenly a scream came from one of the mothers who was seated at the table deep in animated conversation, as Russians are apt to do. With her hands above her head, the tears beginning to stream down her face, she cried, *"My God! My God! Madam Mary, what have you done! You have ruined us. No longer shall we eat, we shall be in prison now!"*

I tried to be calm as I watched each mother grab her child, and jerk him into his worn, thread-bare little coat, each more hysterical than the other.

Feeling utterly at a loss to know what to do, I said, "But what have I done? I don't understand."

Seeing how dismayed I was, they became calmer. Persuading them to stay and have the refreshments they told me of some of the danger surrounding them.

"Oh," said Tanya, looking at Locka, "promise, promise on your love for me that you will not repeat this, not one word, not even must you think of it lest you let one word fall because," said she, looking at me, "don't you know that we of the old regime are forbidden to tell our children that there is a God! *If it is known that our children have heard this story, even through you, our husbands shall be immediately arrested on some pretext or other and thrown into prison!"*

While the children slept soundly with their clothes on in our beds, I learned further that if the Russian teachers, through these children should learn of this new-found wisdom of her pupils, she would immediately report to the dread Secret Service. So with each father out of work and the reason for his dismissal on his card, how could he find work?

Work in Russia means a bread card. The mothers of these children were not workers, so they had to depend on the father as a bread winner. With the father as supporter, how could he support them if he was in exile? Starvation would be their lot. Besides, each child is the property of the State, and the State alone shall dictate what each new life shall learn.

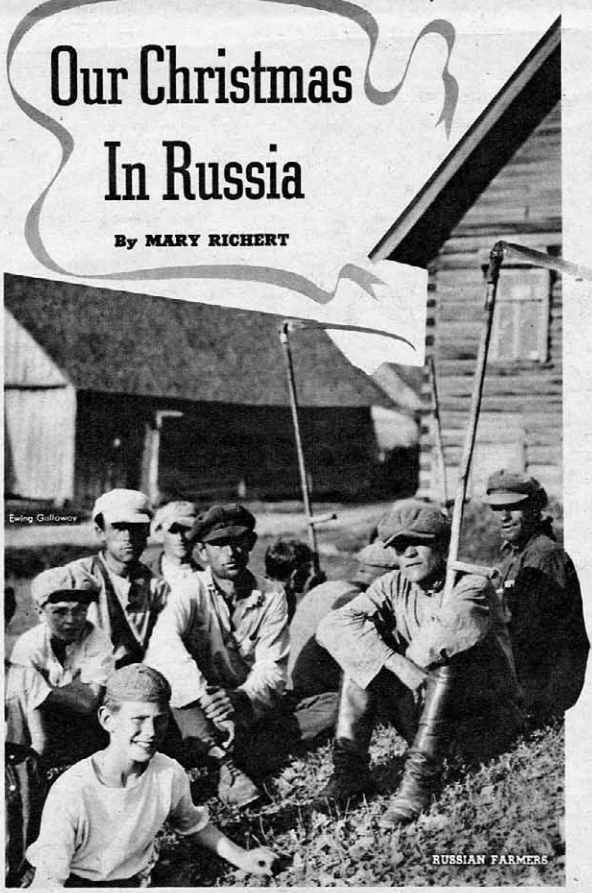
As they wended their way home that night, I knelt by the side of my daughter's bed, as I covered her again for the night. There it seemed that over her sleeping form I should offer my deepest prayer of thanksgiving to Him, who came down that night to be born again in a lowly room in the hearts of six new souls who may some day go forth to tell that same Christmas story. How I prayed that night, too, asking Our Lady to spread her mantle of mercy over six little lives. To guard their tongues, then and now, till the proper time came for them to rebel at such an education. My last waking thoughts were many times *"Deo Gratias,"* dear Lord, that I and those near and dear to me were so privileged in having the fine Christian training my good parents insisted that we must have.

Luckily for those parents, each child kept his new-found knowledge of the Christmas story to himself, thus saving much sorrow and heartache, mingled with nights of fear and dread on the part of each parent. For, oftener than not, the G.P.U. came in the darkness of the night to take their prisoners. The prisoner always obeys meekly knowing that if he even asks for an explanation he will not receive an answer.

And so the weeks wore on into months. Each day bringing new interests, new sorrows, and few joys. The joys I brought into many homes, visiting ten or more families a day. Every day a different one, with a few repeat calls. There was always a great deal of illness, due to lack of proper food, clothes, and poor hospitalization. There was one small hospital building with ten beds for a town of 18,000 persons. So, you can readily see that besides a lack of medicine there was constant illness.

I had brought with me on my last trip from Berlin, where I had gone to spend a short while, a large assortment of medicines, knowing that we faced any contingency, as well as our new acquaintances in Russia. There arose so many occasions to help these unfortunate individuals, that I sent to Germany and receivd a new supply, after much delay by the Russian government. There was so much delay, so much incompetence, such a great deal of suspicion that, needlessly, many of the Russian people passed on to receive their just rewards.

There, too, when physical help could do no more, I was able to bring peace and consolation with my rosary. Some, who had forsaken their God long before, clung desperately to my little first Holy Communion rosary. Others, who had clung steadfastly to their belief, pressed their Crucified Savior to their breasts and while they prayed in their own tongues I held those cold, careworn hands and prayed for more strength and courage.



RUSSIAN FARMERS

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

A GUEST EDITORIAL by "PAL"

Happy New Year, folks!

I have a bone to pick. It's a bone of memory, because I want to tell a few things that I remember.

Well, who am I? I have a long German name—too long for me to remember; too long for the folks around the office to remember. They all call me "Pal."

"Pal" is a sort of homey name — sort of democratic. In fact, I like it better than the long German moniker that begins with "von Schtuckelpacht."

One year ago this Christmas I came as a present to Father Coughlin.

Just before that time, I was living in a home with half a dozen other Pals.

Gee, the board was rotten! They fed us hard-tack and dog biscuits. The boarding missus wouldn't let us go near the house.

But one day a big, tall, handsome red-faced Irishman by the name of "Wish" Egan came out to the school where I was boarding. All of us dogs said that he was a swell fellow because he smiled at us and petted us and even shook hands with us.

The next day he came back and, to my surprise, told me to say goodbye to the other fellows; put a collar on my neck and took me for a ride in his car.

Oh boy, what a ride!

We drove over to Mrs. Kinney's where I had a swell meal right in the dining room.

Bess and "Wish" were getting ready for Christmas. So we all went to the barber shop.

Do they say "barber shop" for girls, or is it a beauty parlor?

Well, I got the works — shampoo, hair cut, manicure and some funny water that smelled pretty nice.

When I came back to Kinney's, they did more than shake hands with me. Really, I felt a little bit like a sissy. But they more than made up for it by the swell big steak smothered with onions and the big portion of pie that they gave me.

In those days I wasn't worrying about my shape.

It was Christmas Eve, 1937. Bess and her mother had a big red ribbon which they tied on my neck. Into the car I jumped and rode with them to the Shrine of the Little Flower.

I never saw so many cars parked around a place before. They took me into the house. I was nervous and wondered what "Wish" was going to do. He introduced me to a lot of men and women.

I was so nervous that I ran into a bedroom and jumped right on top of the bed—red ribbon and all.

Everybody laughed.

Then one man came over to see the red ribbon on my neck and the card that was on it. He read the card, which said: "To Father Charles from 'Wish' and Bess. My name is 'Pal' and I hope you'll like me."

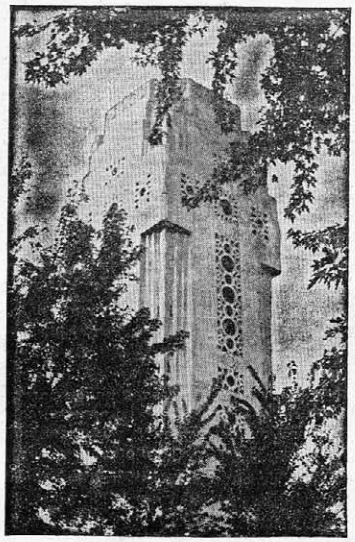
Did he like me? He shook hands with me! Then, he threw his arms around my neck—and I broke down. I kissed him.

Ever since that day, his bedroom belonged to me. In fact, I soon became owner of the whole house.

Father Charles's mother built a little bed for me in the corner. Mary, the housekeeper, bought a set of dishes for me.

Then life began for me in earnest.

You know, the Shrine is a pretty big place. While I have enough sense to stay out of the church itself while services are on and the people



FROM THE TOWER

are there, I make the daily rounds to see that everything is okay.

Sometimes I kiss the cook and cuddle up to the girls in the kitchen. They're all swell—that is, they're swell to me.

Sometimes I wrestle with Father Hutting and run races with Father Peter and tease Father Keating by putting hair on his clothes. I even slobber a little bit on Father Cassian's well-creased trousers.

But they all like it and are glad to call me the fifth assistant at the Shrine.

However, Father Cassian and Father Peter who are Franciscans do a lot of kidding. They tell me that I am a Dominican father because I am black and white.

However, the Shrine needs a good Dominican.

But the boss has a nice car. He is my chauffer and drives me all around Royal Oak and takes me visiting with him wherever he goes. If I don't like the people where he goes, he just doesn't go. I got him trained now to do as I want because I can smell out trouble where he can't see it. Seldom do I have to raise my voice. Just a wag of the tail and I have him licked.

I hope I'm not telling secrets on the boss; but he's addicted to some bad habits. He hardly knows enough to go to bed at night. I'm always scolding him to douse the lights. But he just sits and sits, and reads and reads, and writes and writes—and I can't see any sense in that. I think his mother did a bad job on bringing him up. My mother always taught me to go to bed when it was dark.

Sometimes big, fat men and little, thin men come to see the boss and sit down at what they call a "conference."

These conferences will drive me nuts. They smoke and smoke. They talk and talk. They argue and argue. They pull books from shelves. They inspect reports. As late as one o'clock in the morning, the boss will steal to the vaults and pull out some papers to prove his point.

They never did that in my kennel before I came to the Shrine.

I'm always glad when morning comes. I have my constitutional while the boss is in church. Afterwards, we have breakfast together. Then, he gathers up a lot of telegrams, letters and papers, and together we start for a place he calls the "office."

Hot diggity! There's where I'm "some pumpkins!"

The office is under the church. At present there are 87 girls down there and about a dozen men. They're all swell girls and boys. I know each one of them.

In the editorial department we stop for a few minutes. I take a look over the editor's shoulder, Perrin Schwartz, and okay the stuff that he's got ready. I grunt approval to Joe Wright but wonder why he doesn't include me in the Sport Page. Sometimes I really get singed when I go near Frank Traznik's desk—his stuff is always hot! But Jean Schwartz cools me off a little bit.

Leo Reardon, the General Manager, then consults me for a half-hour or so, and finally I move out into the general office.

You bet! I have my own desk out there. But while mentioning my desk, I want to register my complaint against Gladys Ruth. She's an old meanie because she won't give me a typewriter and teach me how to use it.

Then, I go with the boss to his cubby hole where Marie and Dorothy Rhodes and Bernice Marx help him to keep his writing straight. Confidentially, I thought most men learned to write when they went to grammar school. But evidently my boss was neglected when he went to that school. These three young ladies have to do the job for him. But they write in the screwiest fashion I ever saw—not even a dog can read their shorthand.

Afterwards, the boss, who long since has stopped wearing coats and has gone in for sweater styles because it doesn't show my hair so much—afterwards, he visits the mail opening department, the clerical department and the shipping department.

My job is to count the letters and smell out trouble.

And, finally, we land up in the accounting department with Alberta Ward, Amy Collins and Jean Burke.

I kind of like this department because Jean feeds me candy once in a while and consults me when she makes appointments for the boss. Sometimes we argue because I don't like her to say "Yes" and "No" to some people.

Perhaps I am just jealous.

I had a bad accident the other day. Jean's candy ran out on her and she had a box of nice rubber bands on her desk. Of course, I didn't know they were rubber bands and I ate four or five of them.

Gee, I had a tummy ache!

Well, I have a dog's life of it.

I've been here one year and, believe it or not, I feel that I'm responsible for everything around the Shrine except the singing. They won't let me join the choir.

I just thought I would assert my authority and write this page this week to wish the whole crowd of you a Happy New Year.

Meanwhile, I'll take care of the boss and he'll take care of his job.

Be sure to say "hello" to the kiddies for me and tell them that I'll be at the Shrine all summer to meet all comers.

In the name of the editorial staff, the clerical staff, the mail opening department, the printers, the postman, the accounting staff—in fact, in the name of the boss, may I say, "Happy New Year to all of you."

Yours truly,

"Pal."

P.S. I'm just going with the boss's dad to get a bath. I know I have your sympathy.

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
(By Permission of His Superior)
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of

Ickes, Welles and War!

THE implication seeps out that Mr. Harold L. Ickes' loose-mouth talk against the German nation had the full support of the New Deal administration.

The manner in which Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles back-stopped for the irrepressible Ickes leaves no doubt about that. He clinches the belief that Ickes, in flinging his venom at the German nation, the German leaders and the German people, was speaking not as Ickes, but as the administration's Charlie McCarthy!

As a result *the gravest crisis since the World War has arisen between the United States and Germany.* As a result there is "war talk" in both countries.

The Administration is in bad. It is in desperate need of a "face-saver"—of something to take the public mind away from the New Deal's lamentable failure to fulfill its promises. It will get that face-saver even if it it must hurl the nation into a war to get it. The Undersecretary of State made that plain in his curt reply to the German Charge d'Affairs.

Now, at this time one fact is patently plain: *THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOT WANT WAR.*

Unless America's attitude is changed by a record-breaking flood tide of "atrocity" propaganda, the American people will not sacrifice their lives and resources in a useless war.

What else but a desire to save New Deal face could cause the puppet Ickes to spew his hatred on the German nation? Has that nation conflicted in any way with the United States' path to peace and domestic security? Have the internal policies of Germany approximated the damage done to American interests, for instance, in Mexico? Has that nation even approximated the example of Russia in boring-from-within our institutions?

Are not Germany's internal policies strictly a matter for the German conscience? We went to war once before, slap-happy in our belief we would make the "World Safe for Democracy." Are we to go to war again to make the world "Safe for Ickes' Tongue?"

What's behind all this war nonsense? Certainly not the desire of the American people for a war with Germany, or anyone else. Certainly not the desire of the German people for a war on America. BEHIND IT IS THE BANQUET TABLE, ALREADY SET FOR ANOTHER FEAST BY THE WAR MONGERS, THE SOUL-KILLERS WHO WOULD PROFIT BY IT.

This is no defense of Germany's internal policies. This IS a defense of American isolation, American security, American peace. Germany's internal policies may be as wrong as murder. Still they are not our affair until they tread on our interests! Let Ickes and the rest of the New Deal war-chasers learn this!

America does not want war. America will never fight a senseless war, out of misguided idealism. The New Deal will find this out if it persists in insulting American patriotism. Let the New Deal first settle its own domestic shortcomings, and then take on world affairs.

THERE MUST NEVER BE AN AMERICAN OFFENSIVE WAR!

Getting Results!

Lifts School Ban Against Carols

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 20 (*AP*)—A nine-year ban against the singing in Mount Vernon public schools of such Christmas carols as "Silent Night," "Little Town of Bethlehem" and "Joy to the World" has been lifted by the Board of Education.

The ban originally was put into effect following protests that singing the carols, with references in them to God and Christ, involved the teaching of religion in the schools.

Two hundred representatives of religious organizations asked removal of the ban.

Shrine Lullaby

(Copyrighted by Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin)
Royal Oak, Michigan

STANZA I

Shining bright
In the night,
Twinkling stars
Are above Thee.
Hush my Babe!
Close Thine eyes,
Angel wings
Cover Thee.

CHORUS

Rest Thy head
On my breast,
Curly head
Thorn caress'd.
Fold Thy hands,
Dimpled hands,
'Gainst the cross
To be pressed.

STANZA II

Other babes
Through the years
Nestle close
To their mothers;
Saddened children
Through their tears
Call upon Thee,
Brother dear.

STANZA III

Thou my Son,
Thou my Christ,
Thou my God
And my Saviour!
Still my babe,
In my arms
Now and ever
I adore.

U. S. Alone With Stalin!

EITHER this week or next, the subversive forces in America will assemble in Washington to pressure our Government to support Loyalist Spain officially.

Unofficially, the present Administration has been friendly to the Loyalists in Spain. No obstruction was put in the path of establishing an Abraham Lincoln Brigade. No effort has been spared to support propaganda for the Loyalists. Only a few days ago, (according to the United Press for December 14) the former British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, *"received intimations that the Roosevelt Administration believes victory for Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain would be contrary to United States interests."*

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt is rooting for the defeat of Franco!

And finally, the American Red Cross is about to be used to collect money from the American public for the purpose of buying flour, wheat and other edibles to ship "to the needy in Spain." As everybody knows, there are few needy in that part of Spain already restored by General Franco's following. The needy are behind the Red lines, on the side of the Loyalists. This means that the Red Cross is about to support the Loyalists in Spain.

Summarizing all these recent activities, the United States now finds itself almost alone in the world with Russia and France in supporting the Communist activities in Spain.

Observe the line-up of other nations in their attitude towards Spain. (Story on Page 18.) The following countries have granted *de jure* recognition to the government of Generalissimo Franco (Nationalist Spain): Albania, Germany, Guatemala, the Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Manchukuo, Portugal and San Salvador.

The following governments have granted *de facto* recognition to Nationalist Spain: Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, Holland, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, while Chile and Poland have official commercial agents in Nationalist Spain and Denmark and Poland are considering the appointment of accredited diplomatic representatives.

Therefore, the United States of America has the questionable distinction of being in a class with Soviet Russia and France in refusing to recognize the government of Franco, which truly represents Spanish Spain.

It is high time that those who read these lines and possess these facts *will begin to hold mass meetings in favor of Christian Spain and against Communist Spain!*

It is high time that representation be made to the Congress which meets tomorrow, not to lift the embargo on arms for the Loyalists and not to support the Loyalists with food through the medium of the Red Cross.

The Communists in this country oftentimes have had recourse to the boycott to bring about their objectives.

It is illegal to advise any person to use boycott methods. When it is now so necessary to fight fire with fire, one sometimes wishes that it were not.

The Communists have recourse to parades and mass meetings. Christians and non-Communists should manifest as much enthusiasm, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Scranton and every other large city.

Let's begin to put on some pressure *originating on the right side of things.*

Let's endeavor to get the United States away from Soviet Russia and its support of Loyalist Spain!

Premier Daladier's government in France is about to take this step and then we, alone, will be left with the Stalinites.

The Week in the Nation

Mr. Roosevelt in 1939— Will He Go to the Right?

Elections Have Important Bearing on President's Course

As the old hands, and the new, in the nation's legislative picture scampered into Washington for the 76th session of Congress, one thought was foremost in the minds of all.

"What of Mr. Roosevelt in 1939?"

First of all they, the Congress, realize that a most important thing occurred November 8, 1938, when the Republican party, like a slumbering bear, aroused itself from a two-year hibernation, stretched its limbs, and growled convincingly that it would be around to call in 1940: would, in fact, be heard from in 1939.

This fact must be borne in mind: Republican gains, and the rise of Republican influence, are bound to be reflected in the legislative program of the upcoming Congressional session. Senator Alben Barkley, himself Democratic leader of the Senate, gave the tip-off on what to expect when he said the New Deal administration would introduce little new legislation; would concern itself principally with solidifying reforms already put into effect.

But little doubt persists that these "reforms,"—notably the Wagner Act, Crop Control, W.P.A. and relief generally—are in for a merry battle once the opposition flings the challenge. The Wagner act already is under fire; has been since last spring. Crop Control was whipped in the corn and wheat belts; in the tobacco plantations and the rice fields. W.P.A. has been an issue since the election, and long before.

And cabinet vacancies in two important posts with at least two more resignations expected indicate that "policy making" as far as administration legislation is concerned, still will be a major responsibility assumed by Mr. Roosevelt himself.

Daniel Roper, secretary of Commerce, resigned the cabinet. Homer Cummings, attorney general preceded him. Madame Perkins, secretary of labor, has been neck-deep in controversy ever since the wave of sit-down strikes gripped the nation early in 1937. Her resignation, while not expected, still is not unexpected. And Postmaster General James Farley long has considered resigning his post to enter private business, retaining the while his job as Democratic national chairman.

To "Pack" Cabinet

Harry Hopkins, present W.P.A. administrator, is almost a sure-thing choice for the important Commerce secretaryship. Either Frank Murphy, defeated Michigan governor, or Solicitor General Robert Jackson will be elevated to the attorney generalship, according to prevailing belief. While no frank suggestion has been made as to a successor to Madame Perkins, Murphy would be a likely choice in the event he is passed over on the attorney generalship.

Thus, the indication is plain, that Mr. Roosevelt will "pack" the cabinet with men who unquestionably are 100 per cent New Deal. This fact may be interpreted one of two ways: Either Mr. Roosevelt is surrounding himself with a powerful cabinet hierarchy with the view of slam-banging his way legislatively, or he is determined to show the nation that New Dealers are true reformers; may be relied upon to conciliate, when conciliation is desirable.

"TOO BIG?"

(Washington Post)

The latter course seems more likely when one again scans the election returns. All trends show that the present Congress will be the "fightenest" Congress since 1933. Thus, from the practical standpoint, the President should conciliate. And if he indicates a desire to conciliate, he will be moving ever so slightly to the right.

High on the President's "preferred" legislative program, it is understood, is a revival of the aborted reorganization bill. Tentative plan is to slice the objectionable measure up into four parts, easing off on the disputed auditing section, and compromising the rest wherever necessary to assure passage.

Hopes for monetary reform in the present Congress are only fair. It is a 10-1 shot the matter will receive legislative attention but the odds are 100-1 against hope for passage of a workable statute. Popular feeling throughout the country has not yet been sufficiently ripened to the need for this reform, which is the basic reform; the only reform.

LABOR

Unions Chart Course For Coming Year

Organized labor in 1939 will train its biggest guns on the objective of organizational gains and a legisaltive program favorable to its cause, but it will make no great step toward peace within its own house.

This is the studied opinion of leaders of both the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the American Federation of Labor. Within the C.I.O. an attempt will be made to conserve every item of legislation and to preserve every political figure beneficial to industrial unionism. Within the A.F.L., at the same time, overtures for peace will be made with the C.I.O.

Hopes for peace, however, are dim. The C.I.O.'s political organization, Labor's Non-Partisan League, has announced that it will work within the skeleton of the Democratic party in seeking legislative favors. Thus it will of necessity throw its continued support to the New Deal. The A.F.L., on the other hand, will continue its policy of backing independent legislative figures; figures pledged to work for the favor of craft unionism, although not exclusively.

A major item of A.F.L. concern is the much-discussed Wagner Act, a statute which in its operation, the A.F.L. contends, has consistently favored the C.I.O., at the expense of the rival organization. In its Houston, Tex. convention the A.F.L. declared against the act's alleged partisanship; against its three-man administrative board, none of whom has had labor experience, and against certain decisions it has made.

C.I.O. Weakened

The C.I.O. will fight to retain the act as written, opposing changes that would tend to equalize the statute's benefits and responsibilities, sharing each between labor and management.

Weakened internally by a defection of more than 650,000 members through the withdrawal of two member unions—the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and the Textile Workers Union—the C.I.O. faces still another fight to preserve its own structure. No such problem faces the rival.

On the other hand, both union groups are open to the hostility of rank-and-file membership which longs for a settlement of the squabble that has split labor since the fateful A.F.L. executive council meeting which brought expulsion of the C.I.O. and its affiliates. In the west, at Sacramento and Stockton, Calif. a "truce-peace" movement has arisen spontaneously. Representatives of the C.I.O., A.F.L., Railway Brotherhoods and the Worker's Alliance met to form "Unity Councils," which will work toward peace in labor's house. The groups propose the establishment of a 15-member commission, to be appointed by President Roosevelt, to discuss means of bringing about labor peace. The proposed commission would be made up of five C.I.O. representatives; five A.F.L. representatives, and five representatives to be chosen by the President.

"SWALLOW IT!"

(Lynchburg News)

Blocking the path to peace, aside from personal feelings of high officials, is a confusion of objectives and a divergent viewpoint on policy. The C.I.O. unfortunately still is largely in the control of extremist left-wing leaders. To date it has given no indication of separating itself from this dangerous leadership — "ism-minded" and Communistic though it is.

ON THE AMERICAN FRONT

House Committee Fights Red Propaganda Flood

The House Committee on subversive and un-American activities, headed by Chairman Martin Dies, is prepared to take before the new Congress its appeal for additional funds to carry on its examination of Communism, and all other "isms" hostile to American Democracy, as found in public life.

This body which, on the skimpy $25,000 budget alloted to it by the last Congress, has plunged the investigating knife deeper into Communism than it ever has been plunged before, is relying on popular support for its continuance.

Dies made this known in Washington when he said the investigation would go on if the people wanted it to continue. He believed they did, he added, for the Gallup poll showed nearly three-quarters of the country was in favor of the work.

However the committee is plagued by a ceaseless attack from Communist and other left-wing quarters. "The organized minorities of Communists and their sympathizers are deluging members of Congress with propaganda against the continuation of the committee," Dies said. "The ease with which these minorities are able to flood members with propaganda and to create false impressions of popular will would be unbelievable if we did not have before us the most convincing proof."

Dies has informed the country that it is necessary to instil in members of Congress the understanding that they are the servants of the people, and as such must accomplish the popular will. Unless they are so informed, he warned, the investigation may be called off at the behest of a few ranking leaders who are hostile to the work for a variety of reasons — personal involvement in the red mesh in some instances.

Methodist Bishop Asks Miss Perkins' Ouster

The untenable position of Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, has been made even more untenable by the suggestion made by Bishop Adna W. Leonard, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh.

Bishop Leonard, speaking before the House Committee on un-American activities, stated it as his belief that Miss Perkins should be replaced by a man "who could render statesmanlike service." Labor's position is such, he said, that it should discourage "designing agitators and cunning propagandists who deceive the very elect and in the name of labor create turmoil, bitterness, class hatred, and thus pave the way for revolution."

The Bishop made it plain he intended no disrespect to Miss Perkins. He said, however, the nature of the position was such it demanded the administration of a man who is nationally known.

"DOWN MR. HOGAN'S ALLEY"

Excerpts From Letters Forwarded to Frank Hogan, President of the American Bar Association, Relating to His Broadcast of Sunday, December 11, 1938.

DEAR MR. HOGAN:

You say persecution of Catholics always follows persecution of Jews. Were there Jews persecuted in Spain, Mexico or Ireland? I am a Catholic too, and I believe as a practical Catholic should, that we should pray for everyone, even Hitler.

I have many Jewish friends and love all classes, and for the first time, through your talk, I feel a little prejudiced against them. So you see you started race hatred, not Father Coughlin. . . .

—MRS. WINIFRED TROY.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

Your talk was evidently written for you and you were the record release. If you had only used the radio to speak for your fellow Catholics during the Mexico persecution and Spanish atrocities, we as Catholics with Irish blood in our veins would be proud to call you the son of an Irishman, and not a lawyer, in name and character.

—MRS. L. B. CONTERNO.

• • •

MY DEAR MR. HOGAN:

I have listened to the address of Father Coughlin, and to yours of Sunday, December 11.

It seems to me that in all religions the priests, rabbis and ministers are supposed to preach "love and kindness," and it is almost unbelievable that a priest, who is supposed to be a learned man should in his speeches make false statements and create hatred.

Your speech was so wonderful that my family and I want to thank you most heartily.

—SAMUEL BISCHAN.
New York City.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

How much did you receive from your Jewish pals for your address last Sunday? It should be considerable to make a Catholic with the name of Hogan take the part of Communism, but it proves the old saying we each "have our price," and I guess that applies especially to members of the bar.

Stop masquerading as a good American and a Catholic. The only truth in your talk was that you "have not spoken for the Catholics."

(signed) WILLIAM J. TOOMEY,
MARY J. MONAHAN,
KATHERINE HOGAN,
JOHN J. HOGAN,
CELIA CULLEN,
ROBERT WALSH.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

Father Coughlin has done more for the religious Jews than all their rabbis combined, not to mention so-called purveyors of Catholic thought in America. . . .

I have yet to hear any Jewish leader condemn any Jewish Communist for the persecution of Christians in Russia, Spain or Mexico. But they can count on your kind to do their dirty work for them, when they have not the moral courage to do it themselves—just because you are a hireling of the lowest type. —TIMOTHY O'SHEA.

• • •

SIR:

I cannot believe your name is Hogan, for it sounded more like Levensky on the radio. You would no doubt have rendered a better service to your Jewish friends if you had advised them to renounce Communism. —JAMES B. BURKE.

DEAR SIR:

The Catholics have been sold out again and this time by a Hogan. I was quite surprised to learn that the Jewish Council was able to engage a Catholic layman to sow seeds of dissension among Catholics. . . .

—C. CONNAUGHTON.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

• • •

DEAR MR. HOGAN:

Referring to your glorification of the Bill of Rights, do you realize why you talked on WHBI today instead of WMCA?

—B. L. PARSONS.
Yonkers, N. Y.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

I am a non-Catholic and only wish my church had as good a champion of the people as Father Coughlin.

There is something rotten in Washington and Jewry when they have to get a Catholic to talk for them.

—J. M. CARSON.
New York, N. Y.

• • •

DEAR MR. HOGAN:

Who are those that are preaching racial or religious intolerance? And who are those anti-Semites that we hear so much about? Anybody who speaks against Communism seems to be an anti-Semite. Why does not the Jewish war council come out against Communism?

—PATRICK WALSH.

• • •

(Telegram)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANK J. HOGAN:

YOU MUST NOT HAVE HEARD FATHER COUGHLIN TODAY OR ELSE YOU DID NOT COMPREHEND WHAT HE SAID.

H. L. SIMONS.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

I am not writing for a copy of your radio speech, because you have proven nothing. We have still to go to Father Coughlin for the truth.

—MRS. H. CODY.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

There was a large mass meeting in the Bronx last week. Another in Queens this week in N. Y. C. And so on all through the U. S. A. for Father Coughlin. Are you asleep or dumb? Something's wrong with you. With deepest sympathy for error and mistake, how can an Irish Catholic stoop so low? . . .

Another Hogan. We may be relations, but I hope not.

—JOHN HOGAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

It is a well-known fact that there are more than enough Jewish lawyers in New York City as well as Rabbis who can defend their race.

If you must defend someone, why not our own Catholic priests and nuns who were persecuted in Spain and in Mexico and when I say persecuted, I mean *killed—burned alive.* Did I hear your voice over the radio? Or in the newspapers, denouncing such atrocities?

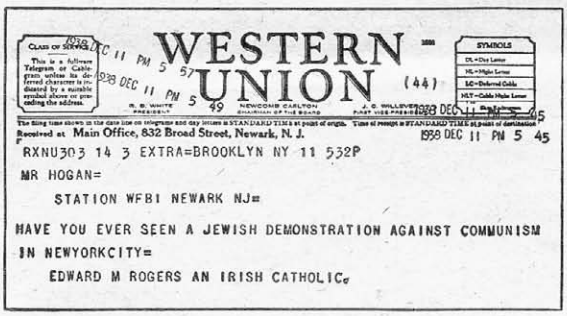
—CATHERINE WELLS.

• • •

SIR:

I have many Jewish friends, religious and irreligious. It seems that only the latter are protesting, the others admit that Father Coughlin is right. I do not see that he is stirring up any hatred. The Jews, by their boldness are doing that themselves. . . .

—MRS. E. J. CAROLAN.



WESTERN UNION (44)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter

Received at Main Office, 832 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

1938 DEC 11 PM 5 45

RXNU303 14 3 EXTRA=BROOKLYN NY 11 532P

MR HOGAN=

STATION WFBI NEWARK NJ=

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A JEWISH DEMONSTRATION AGAINST COMMUNISM IN NEWYORKCITY=

EDWARD M ROGERS AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

DEAR MR. HOGAN:

While your remarks were most pointedly directed at Father Coughlin's radio talks, I failed to hear one refutation of documents read by him, or remarks made by him as to the connection between Atheistic Jews and Communists. . . .

—MRS. ALICE CARSON.
New York City.

• • •

MR. JUDAS HOGAN:

Well, Judas, how much richer are you tonight for having sold your despicable mouth to the Jews?

I am sure that I am only one of thousands of intelligent and principled Christians that would like to know how many "pieces of silver" such degradation deserves.

You have earned the contempt of all far-thinking people as well as the Jews that hired you.

Disrespectfully,
—JOAN CHRISTIAN.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

I am a Roman Catholic, and a Knights of Columbus member, and I am ashamed that you are a member of my faith. . . . Remain a Christian and don't lower yourself by being a *mouthpiece* for such a cause. Make sure that you speak for the good Jews, and, by all means avoid the Atheist Jew or Christian.

—HARRY MCKEON.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

. . . Are you willing to donate your "thirty pieces" to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, since you see no threat to Christianity? . . .

—"AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC."

• • •

DEAR MR. HOGAN:

Father Chas. E. Coughlin proved to me Dec. 4, 1938, that a Russian revolution was financed by Jews. You say it is not so. That is all. Who am I to believe, proof, or you, Mr. Hogan? . . .

—JOSEPH S. KANIUSKI.
Passaic, N. J.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

It is because of such as you who lean over backward to show your tolerance toward other races that Catholics face the crisis they face today. Cannot you let the Jews fight their own battle? It has been said of the Irish that they fight every battle but their own. You certainly bear it out. It is such as you who bring discredit on our faith. . . .

—MARGARET DAY.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

Actions speak louder than words. The reaction of the Jewish leaders to Father Coughlin's courageous stand against Communism makes them appear guilty.

All Father Coughlin wants them to do is come out openly against Communism. But they don't have to. All they need do is get an ill-informed Irishman to help them put over the lie that Father Coughlin is intolerant or anti-Semitic and thus confuse the ignorant. . . .

—FLORENCE E. PARSONS.

• • •

(Telegram)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MR. FRANK HOGAN:

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR WONDERFUL SPEECH.

PHILIP TURK.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

Having listened to your broadcast Sunday, December 11, I wonder how the Irish race produced, if it did produce or tend to produce, such a sniveling creature as you proved yourself to be by the broadcast aforementioned. You referred to the persecution of all peoples at the outset of your talk, yet you failed to mention any only the Jews in Germany, with very little exceptions. You, who from the name and creed you went by on the broadcast, if you know the history of your ancestors, know they are the most persecuted creed in all the world, yet I have failed to see where you have ever raised your voice or helped in any way to allay or bring before the public their suffering. . . .

—THOMAS BEIRNE.

• • •

DEAR SIR:

. . . I know something about European history as I lived there from 1917 to 1920 when the Jews were buying German property for a few pennies as the Germans were destitute. The Jews were running Germany until Hitler took it over as they are running New York today. . . . We are 100 per cent against Hogan. . . .

—ANNA L. LION.

What the People Think About Father Coughlin's Broadcast

Taken at random from the additional thousands of letters with which you have encouraged Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the following excerpts from LETTERS OF THE WEEK.

JEWS CONTINUE TO APPROVE

I am a Jewess and very much in accord with your statements. I heard the recording of your last week's discourse and cannot see why the Jewish people find cause to feel so upset. I sincerely hope you will continue your talks on the air whether or not that New York station carries your voice.—Mrs. George Shantz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

• • •

It is indeed regrettable that the God-fearing and religious Jew must suffer for irreligious Jews and those identified with Communism. You are to be commended for your courage to fight Communism in the open regardless of who it hits.—M. Jacobwitz, New York.

• • •

Fortunately for you, you belong to a religion that has real organization. If your superiors do not like what you say they can stop you. But who will stop a bright or stupid Hebrew from saying that he represents Jewry? Where did you get the information that the American Jewish Congress "represents American Jewry"?

If Christians are persecuted, there are Christian countries with armies and navies to give effective help, if so minded; what can Jews do?

We Jews are not a powerful minority. We are a disorganized group. We suffer from exile and dispersion.

May I add that in my humble opinion, were three times as many Jews as live in Germany burned to death as a price for a Jewish homeland, it would indeed be a bargain purchase for the Jews.—Dr. J. S., Hawthorne, N. Y.

• • •

COLORED PHARMACIST AGREES

So far as I can understand, every word you spoke was correct, and I want you to know that I believe God and all right thinking people are behind you. I don't speak as a Roman Catholic; I happen to be a Protestant and a colored person. But I am greatly interested in seeing the Truth uncovered for the good of all humanity. May God help you to continue a good fight.—S. W., Coles St., Jersey City, N. J.

• • •

As one of the Jury, I want to vote you "NOT GUILTY" of Anti-Semitism... I am 83 years young. I don't belong to any organization, political or religious, but I support Truth, Liberty and Freedom of Thought and Speech.—E. B. Willis, Myrtle St., Erie, Pa.

• • •

Dr. George A. Simons, a Methodist clergyman, who had been for many years in charge of a church in Petrograd, said, in part: "Hundreds of Jews from the lower East Side of New York were among the agitators, and that in 1918, in the northern community of Petrograd, the Soviet regime was made up of 16 real Russians and 371 Jews, and 265 of that number came from the lower East Side of New York.

"In the *London Times* of March 29, 1919, this statement appeared: 'One of the most curious features of the Bolshevist movement is that 75 per cent are Jews.'"—S. B. R., East Orange, N. J.

• • •

You saved the country once, and I believe that God has sent you to save His people.—H. B., Boston, Mass.

• • •

PRAISE FOR RECONCILIATION EFFORTS

You have not encouraged Naziism in any way. You have denounced both Naziism and Communism. You have not attacked the Jews in any way. You have spoken the truth and at the same time tried to bring a reconciliation and closer co-operation between Jews and Gentiles. The facts you brought up are a cancer to civilization, and the sooner it is cut out the better it will be for everybody concerned. I regard your speeches as 100 per cent American, in contrast to the speeches of our Government officials.—Emil Apfel, 9th Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

• • •

SYMPATHIZE BUT 'KEEP SHIRT ON'

One thing is apparent at present, namely, that the Jews have effective control over enough radio stations and newspapers to propagandize people into believing that the whole nation is wild-eyed about German-Jews, which is quite contrary to actuality. One may sympathize with them but that is no reason for losing one's shirt.—Walter H. Kelly (Protestant), Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

• • •

Don't feel too badly the way they are misrepresenting you. Your speech had not a single word of hatred toward anyone.—Mrs. H. G., Matthew St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dec. 12, '38

To the Irreverend, Chas. Coughlin,
Church of Feeble Power,
Royal Oak, Mich.

Sir:-

There are good Jews and bad Jews. There are good Catholics and bad Catholics. You are one of the bad ones.

You are called Father Coughlin. The only thing you are father of is an ill wind that blows no one any good.

I will give a $1000. to your church if I fail to prove that you are a S.B. I will deposit the money in any bank you will designate. I challenge you to publish this offer in your paper -'Social Injustice.

Disrespecfully yours,

H. S. Ravven
60 State Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

CONVERTED BY RADIO TALKS

Through your Christian talks, you have made a true, sincere convert of me, also of my wife and son. We now attend church regularly and are true, sincere followers of God.—G. J. K., Reynolds Place, S. W., Canton, Ohio.

• • •

Keep up the good fight... You owe it to the people to stop this encroachment on their rights and the few liberties that they still possess.—G. J. Layer, Lockport, N. Y.

• • •

The prudent, smashing, logical vindication, that you broadcast yesterday, acclaims you champion, par excellence. The clergy, hereabout, greet you as a master of debate, and a real worthwhile exponent and supporter of Truth.—Rev. V. H., Scranton, Pa.

• • •

FAMILY OF CIVIL WAR VETERAN

You are a True American and we admired you for your courage in defending yourself. May God keep you on the radio and bless you.—L. L., West Sixth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

• • •

My reaction to Father Coughlin's recent address and the arbitrary action of Radio Station WMCA have settled my convictions relative to the issues involved. Though I am strongly opposed to religious and racial hatreds, I am convinced that subversive propaganda of a vicious nature has been growing at a rapid rate. In order to help combat this development, I am attaching hereto a contribution to Father Coughlin's radio broadcasts.—Forest Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

• • •

After many months of poring over the articles on money by Hemphill, Fitzgerald, Binderup and others, I have at last grasped the full significance of the evils of our present system. Keep these articles coming in every issue and let them keep repeating simple monetary facts over and over until we can all understand.—F. J., Sycamore, Ill.

• • •

JEWS IN RUSSIA—1919

The world-wide Red menace intensely interests me because although just a child, I had gone through the Russian revolution and had lived for three years (off and on) in the Communistic hell until the summer of 1922 when my father and I were fortunate enough to escape to Constantinople.

My father had been in the state bank service for 21 years and was manager of the State Bank in Smolensk (near Poland) at the time of the Bolshevik upheaval. In spite of his long record, he was kicked out by a young Jew who expressed a desire for us to leave Smolensk permanently and without delay. When my father went to Kiev to look for work my mother and I would have been thrown out into the street in the midst of winter had not the watchman of the bank, who loved my father, interceded for us.

Later we saw every position of any importance go to these Jews. It was they who shot at the backs of the retreating White Army in Kiev in the fall of 1919, and when the Reds captured the greater part of the city it was they again who rushed to denounce the officers in hiding who were then dragged out and butchered by the Reds.

During the terror, from January to September 1918, 10,000 innocent people were slaughtered in Kiev. The cement floor of one of the Cheka offices, at No. 5 Sadovaya Street, was flooded ankle-deep with human blood. A friend of mine who lived nearby could not sleep nights hearing the continuous muffled shots in this place of torture.—Z. V., Vineland, N. J.

BEST and hearty wishes for a Joyful Christmas and a Happy New Year to our dear zealous and valiant Father Charles E. Coughlin, the Good Soldier of Christ.

We wish him God's blessings for the continuance of his noble work for the cause of Christianity and of true Americanism.

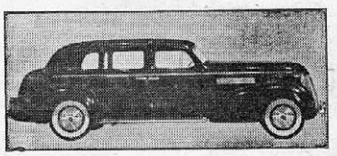
A Group of Brooklyn Priests

SOCIAL JUSTICE Offers $20,000.00

SEVEN SUPERB SEDANS ★ TRIPS TO EUROPE ★

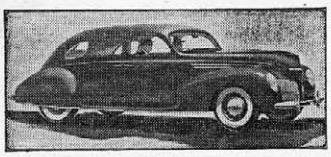
Absolutely Free!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE



$2,998 CADILLAC FLEETWOOD "V-12" SEDAN

SECOND GRAND PRIZE

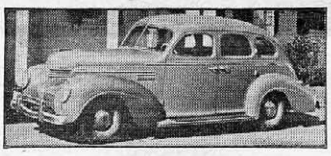


$1,441 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR "V-12" SEDAN

THIRD GRAND PRIZE

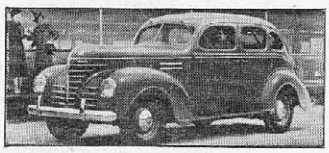
$1,137 PACKARD SIX "120" SEDAN

FOURTH GRAND PRIZE



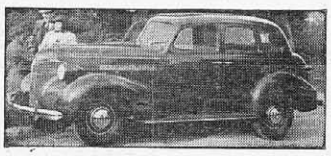
$1,018 CHRYSLER SIX SEDAN

FIFTH GRAND PRIZE



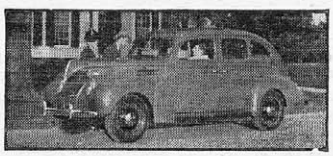
$824 PLYMOUTH SIX SEDAN

SIXTH GRAND PRIZE



$762 CHEVROLET SIX SEDAN

SEVENTH GRAND PRIZE



$752 FORD "V-8" SEDAN

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL

COSTS NOTHING NOW OR LATER

To place SOCIAL JUSTICE—America's greatest magazine of economic and social science—in as many new homes as possible is the object of this big $20,000 PRIZE CAMPAIGN and SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST.

Persons who enter the contest, or who nominate and support other candidates, are to introduce SOCIAL JUSTICE to NEW readers among their friends and have them agree to subscribe for as long a term as possible. (See schedule of votes.)

Present subscribers may help their friends by renewing their subscriptions and may also vote the free coupons appearing in each issue of the magazine.

The contestants with the largest vote scores at the end win the grand prizes, and all who compete will be paid commissions "on the spot." That's all there is to it.

This great campaign offers friends and readers an unparalleled opportunity to profit, and in a super-generous way, through their SPARE-TIME EFFORT during the next few weeks. So it is a plan that works both ways and to the ultimate good of all concerned.

The prizes are absolutely FREE, and will be given away without one cent of cost to the winners. The competition is open to all reputable persons — men and women, boys and girls. It is not even required that you be a subscriber or patron.

This is not a puzzle contest nor a game of chance—it is a pure test of personality, and, in some instances, of salesmanship ability. The "livest wires" will be the biggest winners, but every active participant will be rewarded for his or her production.

All you have to do to become a candidate or enter a friend is to clip the Nomination Blank, appearing with this announcement, at the bottom of the opposite page, fill it out, and either bring or mail it to the Campaign Director, care of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The plan is new—the reward big—the winning easy. It is, in fact, the OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME. SEND IN YOUR NAME — OR THE NAME OF SOME FRIEND TODAY!

How Prizes Will Be Awarded

Every candidate in the SOCIAL JUSTICE "Free America" Prize Contest will be awarded 15% immediate cash commission on new subscriptions at the time of making his or her reports and returns. (Subject to liquidation as per rule 11).

All the grand capital prizes will be given away FREE following the close of the campaign on April 3, 1939, to the persons with the highest number of votes by that time, as follows:

The candidate polling the greatest number of votes in the entire contest — regardless of district — will be awarded the first prize, $2,998 Cadillac Fleetwood "V-12" Sedan, or $2,500 in cash, at the option of the winner; the commissions already paid in the form of 15% being first liquidated in either case. (See Rule 11.)

The next six candidates in the order of their vote standing will be awarded 1939-model sedans, as follows: (2) $1,441 Lincoln-Zephyr; (3) $1,137 Packard "6"; (4) $1,018 Chrysler "6"; (5) $824 Plymouth "6"; (6) $762 Chevrolet "6"; (7) $752 Ford "V-8". A substantial part of the value of any car in cash may be allowed and determined upon, at the option of the winner; the commissions already paid in the form of 15% being first liquidated in either case. (See Rule 11.)

The winner of any car has the option, also, of one or two European all-expense tours of approximately equivalent value of the cash allowance.

The eighth and ninth highest candidates in vote standings will be awarded brief "Tourist" round trips to Europe, of $400 value; or cash options of $300; subject to commission liquidation in every case, as per Rule 11.

The tenth highest candidate will be awarded $250 in cash, less commissions paid.

Candidates tying for any prize will receive duplicate awards.

The next 100 winners, in the order of their vote standings and regardless of district, will share $2,000 in cash awards, ranging from $150 downwards, less amounts already paid in the form of 15% in cash commissions. These grand cash prizes will be apportioned pro rata according to vote standings and amounts of business developed by the 100 winners. The total grand prizes number 110.

In addition to the foregoing, SPECIAL CASH PRIZES to the amount of $1,000 will be awarded to 27 winners. Total of all prizes 137.

How To Enter — How To Win

You can have a share in this great array of wonderful prizes—one of the beautiful and costly cars, or an all-expense-paid tour of Europe, or valuable cash prizes or commissions. Just such a reward awaits your success in this SOCIAL JUSTICE Grand Prize Campaign—and SUCCESS can come only by grasping this marvelous op-

EIGHTH AND NINTH GRAND PRIZES

OVERSEAS TOURS AT OUR EXPENSE

The eighth and ninth grand prizes are overseas tourist trips to Europe, of $400 value, with a $300 cash option.

In addition, the plans of the big contest provide a number of alternative tours of Europe, in specially conducted tourist parties, averaging around 60 days each. The winner of any one of the automobiles has the option of his prize car, or one or two overseas trips; or, if he or she prefers, a cash prize somewhat lower than the delivered price of the car will be awarded.

127 CASH PRIZES

$2,000 in 100 Grand Prizes, Ranging from
According to Count of Votes Tu
$1000 in 27 Special Cash Pr

TENTH GRAND PRIZE

$250.00 IN CASH

Aside from the 137 Listed Awards—cars, t
Fund, estimated at $10,000 but not limited
contestants in the form of SPOT CASH com
all new subscription money turned in. (See
ment assures compensation to all ACTIVE
there will be no losers in this race — eve

For full information and supplies, write Campaign
Royal Oak, Michigan

00.00 IN PRIZES and Cash

TO EUROPE ★ THOUSANDS IN CASH ★ AWARDS FOR ALL

Packard "6"; (4) $1,018 Chrysler "6"; (5) $824 Plymouth "6"; (6) $762 Chevrolet "6"; (7) $752 Ford "V-8". A substantial part of the value of any car in cash may be allowed and determined upon, at the option of the winner; the commissions already paid in the form of 15% being first liquidated in either case. (See Rule 11.)

The winner of any car has the option, also, of one or two European all-expense tours at approximately equivalent value of the cash allowance.

The eighth and ninth highest candidates in vote standings will be awarded brief "Tourist" round trips to Europe, of $400 value; or cash options of $300; subject to commission liquidation in every case, as per Rule 11.

The tenth highest candidate will be awarded $250 in cash, less commissions paid.

Candidates tying for any prize will receive duplicate awards.

The next 100 winners, in the order of their vote standings and regardless of district, will share $2,000 in cash awards, ranging from $150 downwards, less amounts already paid in the form of 15% in cash commissions. These grand cash prizes will be apportioned pro rata according to vote standings and amounts of business developed by the 100 winners. The total grand prizes number 110.

In addition to the foregoing, SPECIAL CASH PRIZES to the amount of $1,000 will be awarded to 27 winners. Total of all prizes 137.

How To Enter — How To Win

You can have a share in this great array of wonderful prizes—one of the beautiful and costly cars, or an all-expense-paid tour of Europe, or valuable cash prizes or commissions. Just such a reward awaits your success in this SOCIAL JUSTICE Grand Prize Campaign—and SUCCESS can come only by grasping this marvelous opportunity. Or you may nominate and support some friend.

And now the questions—HOW TO ENTER—HOW TO WIN.

Entering is easy. All you need do is to clip out and fill in the nomination blank on the opposite page and then send or bring it to the Campaign Headquarters of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Woodward Ave. at 12-Mile Rd., Royal Oak, Michigan.

That is the FIRST STEP and earns 5,000 votes for you or your friend. All necessary supplies and information will be furnished immediately.

Then, tell your friends, and acquaintances that you are IN TO WIN; secure their subscriptions and support. Turn in at least one subscription AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, so that you will obtain the 20,000 ADDITIONAL VOTES allowed on the FIRST SUBSCRIPTION Coupon, printed elsewhere. Better still, send or bring it with your nomination.

Remember this: "Votes, and VOTES ALONE, determine the winners of these many valuable prizes, and votes are earned only by entering the campaign and obtaining prepaid subscriptions to this popular SOCIAL JUSTICE. THE PRIZES ARE FREE. It does not cost a cent to enter—to compete—or to win any one of the many awards. Since every active candidate will be rewarded, there can be no losers.

DO IT NOW. An early start is the greatest advantage, for you will have the most time and least competition NOW. You won't find it difficult to obtain subscriptions to this great and unique publication. Patriotic Americans are admiring it more and more. SPARE-TIME EFFORT among your friends for the next few weeks is all that is necessary for success.

Don't delay a minute. Astounding rewards await those who act; only regrets will be the portion of those who pass up this record-smashing prize offering.

(Copyright 1939)

137 PRIZES

READ THIS BIG PRIZE LIST!

Cadillac Fleetwood Sedan*	$2,998
Lincoln-Zephyr "V-12" Sedan	1,441
Packard "6" Sedan	1,137
Chrysler "6" Sedan	1,018
Plymouth "6" Sedan	824
Chevrolet "6" Sedan	762
Ford "V-8" Sedan	752
Two Overseas Tourist Trips ($400 each)	800
101 Grand Cash Prizes	2,250
27 Special Cash Prizes	1,000
Fund for Commissions, Estimated but Not Limited	10,000
GRAND TOTAL	$22,982

(*In place of an automobile, winner has the option of one or two tours overseas, according to value of prize won; or a cash option may be chosen.)

SCHEDULE OF VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 Months ($1.50)	4,000
1 Year ($3.00)	10,000
2 Years ($6.00)	30,000
3 Years ($9.00)	60,000
4 Years ($12.00)	90,000
5 Years ($15.00)	200,000

The above are regular votes and will obtain throughout the contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15 worth of subscriptions turned in. On each NEW subscription (regardless of length) the following bonuses will also be allowed: 40,000 EXTRA votes up to the 27th of February; 30,000 EXTRA votes from February 28 up to the 13th of March; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 14 to the 27th of March; and 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, ending April 2, 1939. Extra, or bonus, votes are issued only after the end of the periods during which they are allowed.

CONTEST RULES

1. Any man or woman over 16 years of age (or younger, if approved by parents and the contest director), excepting employees or close relatives of employees of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine may become a candidate of the contest. The management reserves the right to reject objectionable nominations.

2. Any candidate may enter from the district in which he or she resides or from the district in which he or she is employed.

3. Candidates are not confined to their own district in which to obtain votes and subscriptions, but may take orders anywhere, and anyone may assist them. Candidates must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the contest.

4. Votes are not transferable from one active candidate to another active candidate. Candidates cannot withdraw in favor of other active candidates; nor can candidates give or transfer subscriptions to another candidate.

5. Votes will be issued on paid-in-advance subscriptions (new or renewal) for SOCIAL JUSTICE, including coupons and free votes.

6. A NEW subscriber is one who was not taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail when the contest was announced. Votes are issued, subject to verification. Candidates who turn in old (or renewal) subscriptions marked "new" may forfeit votes received on such subscriptions.

7. No statement, assertion or promise, either written or verbal, made by any of the solicitors, agents, candidates or any other person, other than published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, will be recognized by the publishers or the contest management.

8. It is distinctly understood and agreed that all candidates will be responsible for all moneys collected, and that they will remit such amounts in full on schedule at frequent intervals, or on demand to the contest department.

9. Prizes are to be delivered to the winners as soon as the official judges announce the results of the contest. In case of a tie for any prizes the tying candidates will receive duplicate prizes or their equivalents.

10 The publishers reserve the right to place additional prizes on the list.

11. A cash commission of 15 per cent on new subscriptions is guaranteed every participant. Cash commissions will be paid, or may be deducted by, each candidate at the time the report is turned in. However, cash commissions paid will be charged against whatever grand prize the contestant may win, and must be liquidated or deducted from the final grand prize at the end.

12. The contest opens at once and closes, Monday, April 3rd, 1939.

13. Any question or controversies that may arise are to be settled by the Contest Director, and his decision will be final and conclusive.

14. In case of typographical or other error, it is understood that neither the publishers nor the Contest management shall be held responsible, except for the necessary correction upon the same.

15. In accepting entrance, all candidates agree to abide by all the rules and conditions named.

$2,000 In Cash

127 CASH PRIZES

$1,000 In Cash

000 in 100 Grand Prizes, Ranging from $150 Downward, According to Count of Votes Turned in. $1000 in 27 Special Cash Prizes.

de from the 137 Listed Awards—cars, trips and cash, a Special ad, estimated at $10,000 but not limited, is to be distributed to testants in the form of SPOT CASH commissions, 15 per cent of new subscription money turned in. (See Rule 11:) This arrangent assures compensation to all ACTIVE contestants and means re will be no losers in this race — everybody gets something. r full information and supplies, write Campaign Director, SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

These Two Coupons Will Give You A Flying Start to Success!

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

Good For 20,000 Bonus Votes

Return this coupon to the Campaign Manager with your first subscription payment, either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on regular vote schedule.

Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____

Candidate's Name _____

Dist. No. _____ Amt. Enc. $ _____ (Old or New)

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first subscription, will start you in the race with 25,000 votes, plus the regular votes on the subscription, as shown in the schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to each candidate.

NOMINATION BLANK

Good For 5,000 Votes

PLEASE ENTER:

Name _____

As a Candidate in SOCIAL JUSTICE Prize Campaign

Street and No. or R. F. D. _____

Town or City _____ Occupation _____

Signed _____

Address _____

(You Can Nominate Yourself or Any Other Person)

This coupon will count for 5,000 extra votes when properly filled out and sent to the Campaign Director on or before the expiration date during which nominations will be accepted. Only one of these coupons will be credited to any candidate.

The Week in the Press

PRESS

How Many More Protest Wires Were "Faked"?

THE publication in a recent edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE of a telegram received by Father Coughlin, discloses what may prove to be the most insidious sort of blackmail and misrepresentation. SOCIAL JUSTICE has long suspected that much of the storm of protest about the broadcasts was "created." The following letter by Mr. Norman M. Klein of Sunnyside, Long Island, exposes the fact that somebody signed his name to a telegram without his knowledge or authority.

Mr. Klein's letter to Father Coughlin follows:

"Father Charles Coughlin,
"Dear Reverend—

"I was astounded when a personal friend of mine presented me with a copy of the December 12th, 1938, issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, wherein is a telegram reproduction with my name and address inscribed.

"Inasmuch as there are no other Norman Kleins loacted at the address mentioned—and since I reside at the quoted address, I feel that an injustice somewhere has been heaped upon me, particularly considering the fact that never during my entire life have I ever resorted to expressing my views or opinion, through the medium of telegrams, writing to newspapers, periodicals, or letters, and for that matter even signing petitions of one nature or another.

"My attorney has advised me to consult the records of the Western Union and if possible secure photostat copies of purported signature, bearing my supposed signature.

"It is my desire to acquaint you with the facts, surrounding this matter.

"Therefore, as yet, I have not further investigated, or even caused a Western Union investigation, for the reason that I wish to give you the courtesy if you so desire, through your own investigators (if they are available and of course if you are so represented in this area) of delving into the situation.

"In the event, Father Coughlin, you believe I should not carry on a personal investigation, I will abide by your wishes and will be glad to fully co-operate with anyone you may assign, to clear up this matter.

"I know you will agree with me that the person or persons who sent the wire or caused it to be sent, over my supposed signature, must be very despicable to say the least.

"In all fairness to myself, my only motive in requesting an early reply, plus the fact, that after your investigation (in the event of one) it is definitely established, I personally had not any inkling in any shape, manner or form in even causing the wire to be forwarded, then, I believe I am entitled to the consideration of having your publication so state in one of its issues.

"With kindest regards,

"I remain

"Norman M. Klein,
"47-55 39th Place,
"Sunnyside, L. I.

"P. S.: I am notifying (by registered letter) Western Union executive office, here in New York, hereafter not to accept any telegrams bearing my name and address — unless the sender is identified."

NEW YORK RADIO LISTENERS to the broadcasts of Father Coughlin demonstrated in front of radio station WMCA which has arbitrarily barred the boadcast. The above news photo by Acme was taken during the hour of broadcast Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18th. See story on page 15.

IN DEFENCE OF FATHER COUGHLIN

English Priest Says Detroit Pastor Not Pro-Fascist

From the BOSTON POST, Dec. 19.

"Defending Father Coughlin and asserting that statements of the priest from Royal Oak have been 'grossly misrepresented,' the Rev. Owen Francis Dudley, English author, who is a convert to Catholicity, yesterday afternoon told a gathering of 700 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel that the United States suffers from the 'cruelest of dictators—a controlled press.'

Calls It Nonsense

"To this he added the charge that the greater part of the American press is 'Jewish-controlled,' and that for the past two years or more the truth about the conflict in Spain between the Nationalists and Loyalists has been suppressed. He pointed out that the English press, at first, had long been anti-Franco, but that now, as the result of aroused Catholic sentiment in England, there has been a swing in the opposite direction.

"Father Dudley declared that the charges made against Father Coughlin, particularly the inferences that he is pro-Fascist, are 'sheer nonsens.'

"'I know him personally and have talked with him many times,' he declared. 'His statements have been intentionally misrepresented — grossly misrepresented. It was perfectly disgraceful to see it being done.'

Living Wage $45 to $50

"Father Dudley's address, sponsored by the Jones I. Corrigan Chair of Economics Foundation of Boston College, was chiefly devoted to a description of, and an attack upon, Communism. The priest is making his first tour of America, but previously he has made careful studies of social and economic conditions in the countries of Europe, as well as traveling extensively in the British colonies.

"Father Dudley set forth that it is the duty of every Catholic to promote the social program which has been promulgated by Pope Pius XI. In brief, he said, this program calls for the establishment of a living wage, the elimination of the 'unhealthy conditions caused by monopolies and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few,' the advancement of the vocational group scheme and the establishment of profit-sharing by workers, so that workers will be more than 'wage slaves.' A living wage in the United States would be between $45 and $50 a week.

"He discussed the problems between capital and labor, and then proclaimed that the Catholic Church has always been the friend of the laboring man. He pointed out that many efforts are made to solve the problems existing between capital and labor, but that moral law is not considered as a the guide.

"'The first thing that strikes one every day is the difficulty of trying to find a solution without a code of moral law,' he declared.

"The priest went on to show that, morally, the capitalist has no right to wield tremendous power against the interest of his fellow man and that there should be no domination by a few and slavery of the many.'

"He pointed out the evils of capitalism in England, where out of 34 million people, he said, there are 20 millions who suffer privation or endure semi-starvation. 'That is a moral crime that cries to heaven for vengeance. It is things like that that create Communism,' he declared."

RADIO

Americanism Not 'Debatable'

ENABLE, on account of his heavy schedule of duties, to make speaking appointments elsewhere, Father Coughlin last week was compelled politely to decline Town Hall's invitation to take part in a radio forum with Dorothy Thompson, Earl Browder, et al.

In return, Father Coughlin received the following telegram:

"YOUR WIRE RECEIVED. ALL THE OTHER SPEAKERS MENTIONED IN MY TELEGRAM OF LAST NGHT HAVE ACCEPTED—DOROTHY THOMPSON, GENERAL JOHNSON AND EARL BROWDER. THS BROADCAST PROMISES TO BE AN OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE EFFICACY OF FREE AND OPEN DISCUSSON OF OUR COMMON PROBLEMS ON THE RADIO. I SINCERELY HOPE YOU WILL RECONSIDER IN VIEW OF THE WILLINGNESS OF ALL OF THE OTHERS TO PARTICIPATE. PROGRAM TO BE CARRIED BY FULL NBC BLUE NETWORK COAST TO COAST AND SHORT WAVE. IF DATE IS IMPOSSIBLE PLEASE NAME SOME THURSDAY ON WHICH YOU COULD ACCEPT.

"George V. Denny, Jr.,
"Town Hall,
"New York City."

Father Coughlin then replied:

"My Dear Mr. Denny:

"Americanism is not a debatable subject with me, nor is it "controversial." Moreover, the National Broadcasting System refused to sell me time at regular commercial rates, because it deemed my broadcast controversial where the topic was concerned with anti-Communism. I am constrained to refuse your kind offer lest I should be suspected of accepting a sop from the National Broadcasting Company and its censorial commissars.

"Father Coughlin."

The Fathers of Holy Name Church wish to greet you at this season, and to congratulate you on your recent broadcasts. May 1939 bring you God's abundant blessings and renewed energy to carry on.

Rev. Francis J. Timoney
Rev. Harold Ritter
Rev. Paul Durbin
Rev. William O'Hare

Louisville, Ky.

The Week in the News

THOUSANDS CONDEMN RADIO BAN

Monster Protests Held in New York and Philadelphia

SMOULDERING resentment at the treatment accorded to Father Coughlin by radio station WMCA in New York broke forth in a hot flame of protest last week as 20,000 citizens joined in demonstrations against radio monopoly and censorship of the spoken word.

At Manhattan Center, site of the old Manhattan Opera House in the Empire City, more than 6,000 Catholics and Protestants assembled to denounce denial of radio time to Father Coughlin, to Congressman Martin Dies and Commentator Boake Carter. Outside the meeting hall more than 3,000 others, unable to obtain seats or standing room, cheered progress of the monster protest.

In Philadelphia 5,000 citizens marched for more than two hours before the studios of station WDAS, which also denied time to Father Coughlin. Moving in a double line, the pickets formed a ring around an entire city block, carried cards and placards expressing their distaste for restrictions on the Constitutional right of free speech. Thousands of others, not marching in the picket line, massed before the building housing WDAS.

During the demonstration hundreds of copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE were sold to spectators. Pamphlets were distributed explaining the purpose of two mass meetings to be held later in the week for the same purpose. The picketing demonstration was the second made against the station.

Protesters Picket Radio Station

Sunday, before, during and after the hour of Father Coughlin's broadcast in New York, a picket line estimated by police to number between 2,500 and 3,500 persons paraded before the building which houses the studios of WMCA.

These demonstrations were the latest expressions against the outrageous censorship privileges demanded not alone by WMCA and WDAS, owned by Mr. Flamm, but also by WJJD of Chicago, Ill., and WIND, of Gary, Indiana, both owned by Leslie Atlass.

At the Manhattan meeting held under the auspices of a new group, the Committee for the Defense of Americans' Constitutional Rights, nearly a score of speakers—all prominent in the fields of religion, journalism and civic service — flayed the "tyrannical domination" of the major radio networks; the partisanship of the Federal Communications Commission, and the arbitrary censorship exercised by smaller radio stations.

A resolution was adopted by the throng, demanding that the F.C.C. either revoke the radio operating license of WMCA, or censure the station for its discrimination against Father Coughlin. Also, the throng bound itself to protest to the station's advertisers "until such time as this station, yielding to public opinion, removes its un-American barrier against Father Coughlin's exercise of free speech."

Big Audience Cheers Fr. Coughlin

As the panel of speakers proceeded with their laudation of Father Coughlin and his work, the audience cheered loudly. As they lashed the tyranny that denied him a New York outlet, the 6,000 jeered and booed. Justice Herbert A. O'Brien, of New York's Domestic Relations court, and chairman of the meeting, stated that Father Coughlin had thrice saved America! He enumerated the Radio Priest's protest against entry of the United States into the World Court and League of Nations; his patriotic denunciation of the Administration's effort to "destroy the Supreme Court," and his attack, last April, on the dictatorial reorganization bill.

John Cecil, president of the American Immigration Conference, denounced the F.C.C. and the major radio networks, but asserted that they were not so much to blame as the "oval room of the White House." Mention of the White House as a factor of censorship drew an echoing "boo" from the throng. The Rev. Joseph Higgins, president of the Catholic War Veterans, expressed the theme of the meeting when he said: "Silence is the badge of the slave. Without the right to listen, there is no free speech."

George U. Harvey, president of the Borough of Queens, hailed the meeting as the greatest patriotic demonstration since the World War. He said he had listened to Father Coughlin for five years, and that he agreed with everything Father Coughlin said.

Radio Owner in the Audience

Dr. Patrick Scanlan, managing editor of the *Brooklyn Tablet*, official organ of the diocese of Brooklyn, was given a tumultous cheer when he addressed the audience as "fellow American refugees." He then explained that a refugee was a person removed from his native land; exiled to the land in which he actually dwelt. Other speakers were Senator John J. McNaboe, Dr. Irvin C. Wise, and Allen Zoll.

Much concerned with proceedings of this meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Americans' Constitutional Rights was Donald Flamm, owner-manager of radio station WMCA. Mr. Flamm sat in the back of the hall throughout the meeting; heard a letter from himself to the committee hooted and jeered as Chairman O'Brien read it.

Enthusiasm ran high as the meeting disbanded after three hours of addresses and discussion. Plans for picketing the station were well received; were equally well carried out on the following Sunday afternoon.

Congress May Act On Radio Censors

THE sharp controversy precipitated in the arbitrary censorship exercised by owners of radio stations WMCA, WJJD, WIND and WDAS is building a pavement of protest that will reach Congress shortly after it convenes January 3, Washington observers say.

These radio station operators, who have split America's public opinion down the middle in denying air time to Father Coughlin, will have difficulty in renewing their six-month licenses with the Federal Communications Commission, veteran Washingtonians predict.

In at least one instance—that of Mr. Donald Flamm's WMCA — the Committee for the Defense of Americans' Constitutional Rights is planning a mass march on the national capitol. This march will occur at the time for renewal of WMCA's license.

Intention of the committee is to present evidence to the F.C.C. showing that WMCA no longer is operating in the public interest, and for that reason should not be permitted to renew its license.

Another group, it is understood, spurred by the *Communist Daily Worker*, the American Labor Party, and the Communist Party of America, hopes to offset this rising tide of resentment at arbitrary censorship by instituting action to have Father Coughlin barred from the radio entirely. Un-American character of this proposal is as readily apparent as the un-American character of the Communist influence furthering it.

Boycott Pinches Station WMCA

THE advertising boycott—strongest representation that can be made to any radio station—is being applied by New Yorkers to station WMCA, leader of the Father Coughlin censorship attempt.

As a result of a hurricane protest by priests of the Brooklyn diocese, by ministers of various Christian faiths, and by the thousands in their parishes, several advertisers have served notice that their broadcasting contracts with WMCA will be ended as soon as possible.

Leading the group of advertisers who object to restrictions of the type promulgated by Donald Flamm of WMCA and Leslie Atlass of WJJD, Chicago, is the Mother Wagner's Pie Company. This firm cancelled its contract with WMCA. Attorneys for the Busch Jewelry Co. of New York also announced severance of this company's advertising relationship with WMCA. The Sachs Furniture Co., also of New York, has indicated that it would take similar action.

The boycott, and the ready capitulation on the part of New York advertisers, arose spontaneously at the protest meeting held in Manhattan Center last week. At this meeting leaders of the Committee for the Defense of Americans' Constitutional Rights suggested the action. Those attending the meeting did the rest.

Censorship Upheld By Labor Party

THE American Labor Party, Brooklyn unit, is in favor of the censorship visited upon Father Coughlin by radio station WMCA, according to the *Communist Daily Worker*.

This propaganda newspaper, in its issue of December 17, reported the following resolution allegedly adopted by the American Labor Party of the 22nd A. D. Kings County:

"Cognizant of the fact that the great mass of people in the East New York section of Brooklyn are bitterly opposed to the racial and anti-Semitic issues raised by Father Coughlin over the radio, and appreciative of the democratic stand taken by station WMCA in keeping with the true democratic American spirit, the Executive Committee of the American Labor Party, 22nd A. D. Kings County, unanimously passed a resolution:

"Commending the courageous action of Radio Station WMCA in making a public radio announcement correcting the errors in fact made in an address of Father Coughlin. (No errors were made; none corrected—Editor.)

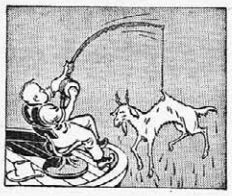
"The Executive Committee further endorsed the stand of WMCA in refusing the use of its station to Father Coughlin, unless he submitted in advance, a copy of his address, in view of his previous remarks which tended to foster racial persecution, riot, and disorder . . ."

THANK YOU, MRS. WAGNER!

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are today informed that the manufacturer of "Mrs. Wagner's Pies" has withdrawn all radio advertising from New York's Station WMCA.

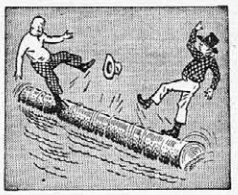
This action was taken because of the sponsor's revulsion at the totalitarian attitude of Mr. Donald Flamm, owner of WMCA, in his ambition to censor the addresses of Father Coughlin and his subsequent banning of the Royal Oak priest from his station.

Perhaps the advertiser rightly concluded that using the facilities of WMCA, under present circumstances, is a bit incompatible with good salesmanship in a city having close to five million Christians.



THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



'Watch Out Reds,' Moseley Warns

Retired Army Officer Counts On Substantial Americans

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Major General George Van Horn Moseley has a thing or two to say.

He has a thing or two to say about national defense, about Communism, about patriotism, about finance, about international affairs, and about politics.

MOSELEY

And, by George, the General says them with a conviction and an incisiveness that would put General Hugh (Iron Pants) Johnson to shame; a conviction that bids America listen, for once, to an American speaking the cause of America.

For instance, on the need, or lack of need, of national defense, General Moseley, retired commander of the Third Corps Army Area, says:

"Much of our present weakness is in the fear and hysteria being engendered among the American people for political purpose of finding justification for enormous expenditures under the guise of national defense.

"A nation so scared and so burdened financially is not in condition to lick anybody.

Afraid of What?

"And then, who in hell are we afraid of? With Japan absorbed in her fight in China and in neutralizing the Russian Far Eastern forces, with the balance of power so nearly equal in Europe, where is there an ounce of military or naval strength free to threaten us?"

Yes, the General is right. Just answer that question: 'Who are we afraid of?'

But, if there is a defensive weakness in this nation, where does it lie, the General asks. And he answers:

"My answer is, principally right in Washington as our Administrator gives aid and comfort to our enemies who are operating within our gates, under a definite mission to destroy our present form of government."

And the General has a good suggestion to apply in case anyone doubts our ability to engage in a good, blistering fight.

"Before we consider ourselves capable of defending the nation internationally, let us try our hand and see if we can lick the Communists, for example."

That's an excellent suggestion; one we might well put into effect. Let's have Congress resolve that before we get into any foreign scrap; before we get involved in fighting the battles of some group entirely divorced, nationally, from us, we first must lick the Reds, their subversive connections, their anarchist propaganda, and their stooges in high places and in low, at home.

Clean Up Mess

The General takes stock of our ability to clean up the mess in this nation, to drive out of existence the domestic enemies who threaten our future peace and contentment. He finds that:

"The American people are slow to act, but when completely aroused in this case, they will act with great force.

"From all over the nation come offers of service from all manner of truly American organizations representing millions and millions of fine citizens.

"The solid Protestant South of pioneer stock, the Catholic Church with her 20-million Christian patriotic Americans, the farmers of the nation, the law-abiding conservative workingmen within the American Federation of Labor—God Bless them!—the several great organizations of veterans such as the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the many smaller but effective Christian patriotic groups are demanding immediate action."

Again, the General is right 1,000 per cent. He goes further on this thought, suggesting as to just where we might put the rats once we smoke them out of their holes and drive them down the streets:

"The great majority of our people are represented in a campaign not only to save America, but a campaign which will run her enemies into the Atlantic and into the Pacific."

Offhand, that seems as good a place as any for them. But the General fears that the Administration, in its meddling in foreign affairs, is going to cause trouble before very long. Concerning the International situation, General Moseley said the United States is injecting itself "in a most irritating way" into the affairs of certain neighbors and thus storing up for ourselves future difficulties which one day may lead to war."

Communists, O Boy!

The General is particularly outspoken in his slam-bang assault on Communists, and other 'ism' groups in America.

"Our domestic enemies should be warned not to excite the wrath of patriotic America, for once these patriots go to battle they will cure the disease definitely and make those massacres now recorded in history look like peaceful church parades."

Just what has been said all along, although never before so expressively. Let the cursed Reds with their irreligion, their Godlessness and their uncivilized plan for making over the world steer clear of patriotic America.

Like a slumbering Great Dane, the substantial elements of this nation may be kicked about for quite a while before they are aroused to action. But once their anger replaces their tolerance, they snarl, bare their fangs and leap into action.

And like the Great Dane, they'll break the back of their enemies with a single bite; then methodically slash the last ounce of flesh from their bones.

"Peace." It's wonderful, all right. But let's hearken to the admonition of Patrick Henry who spoke once before when borers-from-within sought to manage the government. "You cry 'peace, peace' but there is no peace!" He shouted then.

What if Eden Comes? Baltimore Gives Reply

Some Would Hang Wreaths; Others Don't Care Much

BALTIMORE, MD.—When Anthony Eden comes to America there is both sadness and rejoicing.

Like all other men in the public eye, Mr. Eden has his supporters, and his denouncers. Like all other men he casts his lot one way or another, taking support where he finds it.

The *Baltimore Sun*, in a story which appeared in that paper Friday, December 15, details a cross-section of Mr. Eden's popularity and unpopularity in that commonwealth.

The story:

"Eden street, North and South, gives only a few very subdued hoots whether or not Anthony Eden comes to Baltimore.

"The citizenry thereof—those who know who he is—are not going to hang out any 'Welcome Eden' banners tomorrow. They are not going to try to crash the gates of the Maryland Club to get a glimpse of him.

Poles Don't Care

"To a man, the adult population of Eden street, questioned yesterday, didn't know for whom Eden street was named. But the children of Public School No. 20, in the 1600 block North Eden, did know the answer.

"'Yes sir,' piped up small Philip Style, of 1605 Harford avenue, a student in Grade 5-A-1, 'Eden street was named for Sir Robert Eden, who was a governor of Maryland.

"'And the man that's coming to Baltimore on Thursday is a relative of his. He is a great man in England. I would like to see him, but I don't suppose he'll come down here to the school.'

"Down toward the harbor, Eden street is populated by folks of Polish and Italian extraction. A lot of them don't speak English. The Poles don't care one way or another about Sir Robert Eden or Anthony Eden. Some of the Italians do. They don't like Anthony Eden.

Jews Smile Happily

"But most of them don't bother to like or dislike him.

"'We're Americans now,' said Jimmy Favi, a barber of 300 South Eden. 'We're not worrying about whether Eden likes Mussolini or Mussolini likes him. We're worrying about who likes Americans, and I guess Eden does.'

"A little farther north is a predominantly Jewish section. Broad smiles light up the faces of these folks when the talk gets around to Anthony Eden.

"'Yes sir, a great man, that Eden,' said A. B. Bernstein, who is a union machinist and who lives at 36 South Eden.

"'He told that Hitler where he should get off. Yes sir, a great man.'

"'If that Chamberlain would listen to him, Hitler would be hiding in a cellar now,' chimed in Benjamin Dubin, who lives at 1307 East Baltimore street, but was around visiting his friend Mr. Bernstein.

Abie, 'Bargain King'

"Mrs. Rose Weinstein, who runs a little confectionery at Baltimore and Eden said:

"'If I thought he was coming down here I would put a little wreath or something in the store window so he could see it. But I don't suppose he'll get down to see us poor people.'

"There is a citizen named Abie the Bargain King in the first block of North Eden. Abie the Bargain King, Senior, wasn't in yesterday, but Abie the Bargain King, Junior, was. King Junior also would hang out a wreath if Eden should come to Eden street.

"'In fact, there is the wreath already,' he said, pointing to a bright red Christmas wreath on his store door. 'I could quick put a sign on it, like 'Hooray Eden,' or something.'

"Heading still farther north, Eden street turns solidly Negro.

"'No suh,' said a big, tall boy whose friends call him 'Foot, 'ain't nobody by that name live around here. Maybe you got the street name mixed in. This here's Eden street.'"

The Week in Washington

AGRICULTURE

New Farm Bill To Be Advanced

By Edward E. Kennedy

(Mr. Kennedy, formerly secretary of the National Farmers' Union, now conducts a legislative service in Washington for the service of farmers.)

THE unpopular crop control scheme—still cherished by Secretary Wallace, has suffered its expected collapse. For ten years the philosophy of scarcity has been in the stages of proposal and trial. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been taxed, borrowed and spent in these years and all for naught.

KENNEDY

The crop control features of the A.A.A. are based upon the false theory that there is over-production, and that over-production is the cause of low farm prices. Having ignored the cause and dealt only with the effect, we still have the cause, and the farm problem remains.

In October 1933, the President promised that farm prices would be raised. He said: "If we cannot do it one way, we will do it another. Do it we will."

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The price situation then and now can be summarized as follows: The farm price of wheat, oats, cotton and wool were lower in September 1938 than in any corresponding month since 1932; of corn the lowest since 1933; of sheep and hogs the lowest since 1934; milk and potatoes, the lowest since 1935.

I believe the new Congress will replace the present crop control law by enacting legislation embodying the principles in the Eicher-Massingale bill to assure the farmers cost of production for their crops needed in the domestic market.

This measure has been before Congress, sponsored by Senators and Congressmen for the last seven years. The Eicher-Massingale plan was offered as a substitute for the presnt A.A.A. in December 1937. A change of six votes the roll call would have discarded e A.A.A. plan in the House. In the Senate, the cost-of production substitute was offered by Senator McAdoo, and a change of three votes would have stopped the A.A.A. plan there.

• • •

The farmers favor this legislation. It is simple, direct and easily understood. It requires no taxation, doles or subsidies from the Federal Treasury, but calls into use the federal power to regulate interstate and foreign commodities in agricultural commodities. It provides for regulation of minimum prices of certain farm commodities in the flow of interstate commerce. A legislative formula is provided for ascertaining the average cost of production of farm products. It makes it unlawful for any dealer, buyer, handler, or gambler to buy or sell or to pay the farmer less than the minimum prices so ascertained. There is no control of production for none is necessary.

The measure would place a floor under domestic farm prices for products which flow in interstate commerce, and stabilize farm cash income at about $15-billion annually as compared with $7-billion for the present year. This new purchasing power could transfer nearly all of the unemployed to private industry at American wages. Its turnover would increase the total national income to well above the $100-billion mark, and make income-tax payers of millions who are now dependents of Government.

CONGRESS

Immigration Laws To Be Discussed

DEFINITELY to be considered among the "new business" at the present session, will be the question of immigration especially in its relation to the present disturbed situation in Europe.

Certain it is that there will be greater demands made upon the United States for admission of refugees to our shores than at any time since the World War. But for every determined proposal to let down the barriers to the refugees, there are at least two equally-determined proposals to restrict them. Despite American sympathy for the plight of the foreigners, the general attitude of Americans at home and in Washington is against the importation of additional unemployment from abroad.

According to administration leaders, there will be but one specific recommendation advanced by the President for a change in the law: an amendment permitting visiting aliens to remain in this country if forcing them to return would subject them to persecution.

Already some of the refugees have been admitted to the United States from abroad. Of the 17,199 immigrants to the United States from Germany during the last fiscal year, 11,917 designated their nationality as Hebrew. Of Poland's 2,403 future American citizens, 1,643 were listed as Hebrews.

Asks Radio Inquiry

A Congressional investigation of radio broadcasting policies with a view to formulating a policy to be followed by the Federal Communications Commission, is the suggestion of Senator Wallace White of Maine. The investigations, the Senator explained, would be purely objective, and not aim at exposing the monopoly's "dirty linen," if it should happen to have any.

As radio operates now, it is not a public utility, nor is it a national organ for the dissemination of free speech. It is merely a privately owned source of communication, which is controlled by private citizens, for the personal profit of private citizens.

The inquiry which Senator White will ask, will include the problems of:

Chain ownership and control of individual broadcasting stations through affiliations;

Newspaper interest in and control of radio stations;

The granting of super-power permits;

International broadcasting by Government and private agencies;

Patent control and the possibility of the growth of monopolistic practices through exclusive patent contracts;

The degree of control and responsibility of radio stations for "libel" which goes out in their programs.

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Tricks in the Trade

IT does not take a newly elected Representative long to learn that there are more tricks to his trade than there are rabbits in a charlatan's hat —and we do mean tricks.

Apart from keeping his eyes open for the worst in the way of proposed socialistic enactments, one might do well to watch for the double-play maneuvers for which Congresses nowadays are becoming notorious.

He will be wise if he remembers the clever one pulled by New York Congressman Sirovich, which all but worked at the last session. Senator Pepper and Representative Coffee jointly introduced their bill for the proletarianization of the fine arts, and the wrath of the nation descended upon it. Then, while individuals and organizations stormed their protests against the Coffee-Pepper bill, the crafty Sirovich introduced practically the same measure, as *H. J. Res. 671*, and had it unanimously approved by the Committee on Patents before most of his fellow Congressmen even knew his measure existed.

Similarly, at the last meeting of the 75th Congress, Senator Reynolds of North Carolina centered his whole attention on prevention of a bill legally to stay, for four years, the deportation of more than 8,000 deportable aliens. While the Senator was keeping his vigil, a substitute resolution was hastily drawn at the order of the Labor Department, and rushed through the House—granting the four-year reprieve without fanfare. Some Congressmen did not know they had done it until they read their newspapers the next day!

• • •

The most recent attempt to shuffle and substitute legislation concerns the war resources bill, creating a cabinet of five war ministers and calling for complete Federal control of everything in the event of war. The bill is already drafted and ready for enactment.

When a well-regarded newspaper columnist analyzed the bill for his readers a few months ago, he specified the measure as *H. R. 5529*, the number by which it was to be introduced in the 1939 Congress. A great number of letters to Congressmen followed, asking the defeat of the totalitarian *H. R. 5529* in the next Congress.

SOCIAL JUSTICE readers who sent for a copy of *H. R. 5529* (next Congress) were supplied with a copy of an innocuous measure authorizing the construction of a new dirigible to replace the airship Los Angeles! Following the publicity, *the number of the War Resources Bill was unobtrusively changed to H. R. 9604*, and all protests against *H. R. 5529* were directed against a hapless dirigible.

Whether the bill will still be *H. R. 9604* by the time it is introduced cannot be ascertained. Publication of its whereabouts on the calendar may result in its gypsy-like transfer to still another location.

If on the other hand, it is retained as *H. R. 9604*, it stands an excellent chance of being confused with the malevolent May bill which bore the same number in the last Congress, and which has been approved by the committee on Military Affairs.

It would almost seem as if there were a planned effort to confuse the issue, or to keep the public from knowing the bill's identification and contents. Worse still, the effort seems to be a concerted one.

Whatever the case may be, it is certain that if subversive acts were necessary to hoodwink the last Congress, they will be more necessary to fool the next one.

• • •

More and more compromising legislation will be needed if we are to be inveigled into a foreign war—and there are certain powerful groups determined that we shall be. Consequently, it is to their interest to unneutralize the neutrality act and definitely align us with foreign powers—by hook or by crook. Persons beyond the age of reason will not be surprised to learn that it will probably be by "crook."

Advice to "American Citizen"s When you protest a certain measure to your Congressman, do it not only by the number of the bill, but by its content also, so that he cannot help knowing what you are protesting.

Advice to U. S. Congressmens Before you vote for a bill, be sure that you have read the one that is up for a vote. It ought not to be necessary for Congress to pass more laws in a year than Congressmen have time to read. And don't take somebody else's word that the bill will not do all the terrible things people say it will. Your assuring friend—ordinarily sincere and honest—may be wriggling uncomfortably under a powerful thumb, all unbeknownst to you. And please remember: for every rah-rah boy anxious to get onto a battlefield, there are scores of fathers and mothers and wives and children who would much rather see their loved ones safe and their own country at peace, than to have Hitler and his entire government annihilated in Germany.

The Week in the World

GERMANY

Hitler Held Key to Eventful Year

LOOKING back over the year 1938, the one country to be characterized as "Peck's Bad Boy" has been the new Germany under the Nazi Party with Adolf Hitler as its mouthpiece.

Hitler has kept Europe in a turmoil and when Europe is in such a condition, the repercussions are felt in the Americas, in Asia and throughout the world.

The press of the world has given a disproportionate idea of the new Germany inasmuch as the newspapers have emphasized the actions of this year but gave little space to the causes that produced the effects.

When some exceptional statement appears in print, reasonable men first ask themselves the degree of its probability. If, from the place and time and conditions of the thing related, it is not too improbable, they next look into the evidence and so conclude on the truth or falsehood of what has been told.

As a typical example, we know that on March 11, 1938, hob-nailed Nazi boots tramped over the Austrian border and it was "farewell to Vienna." The union of Germany and Austria, the "Anschluss" was completed. This was given a staggering amount of publicity.

But what was not given to the people was the contributing cause that brought about this historic action. How many people know that by the Treaty of St. Germain, under which Austria gained her independence, that some quarter of a million Jews were made "citizens of Austria." These Jews had migrated following the war from Galicia and mid-eastern Europe. These immigrants began to monopolize the various professional fields to the detriment of the native-born Austrians.

Moreover, with the inflation and deflation of the currency, following the war, these same newcomers bought estates and property for as little as 5 and 10 cents on the dollar. The inevitable re-action set in. The Austrians wanted to be united with a strong Germany, especially when it meant employment for Austrians. On the other hand, the Nazi Party's persecution of the Church and their reported inhuman treatment of refugees is regrettable. The Party, it appears, does not distinguish between good Jews and bad Jews, between the Eternal Church and misguided Churchmen.

In 1934, following the assassination of Dollfuss, Dr. Kurt Von Schuschnigg became Chancellor of Austria and endeavored to put into effect some principles of a Christian Corporative State. He did not have time to succeed in this endeavor inasmuch as he was undermined within the state, and threatened from without.

Austria succumbed to German might, but at the same time, the internationalist plotters of Red Russia have been denied a conquest. It was an open secret that Stalin and Russia intended to take over Austria, sooner or later, through force, propaganda, disintegration or a sudden coup, as they tried unsuccessfully in Hungary in 1919.

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER addressing the crowds that fill the famous Heldenplatz in Vienna, as he proclaimed all of Austria a part of the German Reich. Germany's "anchluss" with Austria, and the acquisition of the Sudeten area in Czecho-Slovakia highlighted an eventful year in Europe. (Acme)

In September, the Czecho-Slovakian crisis again brought Hitler before the public eye. He demanded and obtained Sudetenland from the government of Prague, at the price of threatened war. Chamberlain of England, Daladier of France, Mussolini of Italy and Hitler met at Munich and made peace. The peace of Munich did not satisfy the war-mongers, but it did save Czecho-Slovakia from annihiliation by war. More than that, it marked the ostracism of Russia from the councils of Europe.

The partition of Czecho-Slovakia left the Bohemians embittered, for they have a long and illustrious history dated back from the year 846 when fourteen Czech princes were baptized at Ratisbon. There is the country of St. Vaclav, St. Ludmila, St. John Nepomucene, to St. Wenceslaus, known as the "Rome of the North" because of its culture and learning. Then for three hundred years, the Austrian government, under the Hapsburgs exploited the people's piety and profound Catholicity in an effort to Germanize Bohemia. The minorities that went to make up the old Bohemia were consistently terrorized, exploited and their abortive attempts at independence stamped out with ruthless cruelty. During the war the Czechs distinguished themselves for bravery.

The Versailles Treaty, therefore, recognized but did not actually create the national status of this country.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, now president of John Hopkins University, but who in 1919 was chief territorial specialist in the American delegation which Woodrow Wilson took to Paris, said only recently, when asked his views on the ruin of his handiwork:

"The underlying situation, in the case of Czecho-Slovakia, is the bitterness between groups of unlike nationality and language, who have oppressed each other in the past, and whose traditions are so largely based on war, conquest, and rivalry over hundreds of years.

"The blame for the present crisis rests with the Allied Powers. The allied nations held out hope of two vitally important developments that in 1919 we had every reason to believe would be accomplished. Those two developments were disarmament, and if necessary, the revision of post-war treaties. Refusal to disarm and to revise the treaties under changed conditions were two prime factors in European unrest. Today we are faced with the unhappy outcome."

The finger of blame may be pointed at the Allied Powers, but back of them stand the same international bankers, today as of yesterday. Behind the turmoil which has beset the world during the past year was the long, lean, bony finger of the international money-changer, who cares nothing if he throws the entire world into war as long as he can save his precious bonds, his precious gold and his precious conquest under the cloak of "saving democracy."

They were the ones who fostered the re-armament because it meant more and more bonds, and more and more interest. They were the ones who refused to permit a just revision of the post-war treaties which totally disregarded the economic aspect of nations.

Some day the American people will be awakened. Some day, they will realize that *without gold Germany prospered materially* and *with gold America groveled in the swamp of unemployment*, while want reigned in the midst of plenty. Only last week, this country's stock of gold hit an all time high of over $14-billion!

The contest is between the international bankers on one side and free-born people on the other. The former have extended their control over communications as well as over money and use their press and their radio to "air-condition" the millions of innocent men and women in whose hearts the seeds of hatred were planted under the cloak of patriotism.

Bear in mind that neither England nor France paid back the money this nation loaned them for the conduct of the last war. Bear in mind that the United States of America not only cancelled $14-billion which they loaned to the Allies, but that the Allies welched on $11-*billion more which they borrowed from us after the war.* America not only paid the bill for the last World War; since 1919, America has made pre-payment *for the conduct of the next war.*

Thank God, the England and France of October, 1938 have changed in their official aspects from the England and France of two years ago when Anthony Eden and Leon Blum were driving those countries to smash.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, one of the greatest men the British Empire has produced, has projected the philosophy that men are more important than bonds; that peace is more prosperous than war.

This brings us to the third outstanding event of 1938 in regard to Germany. It was the fine of $400-million levied on 600,000 Jews because a Jewish youth had assassinated a German Embassy official in Paris.

As a result an unprecedented amount of publicity was directed on the German government and this was utilized to stir up hatred not only against Hitler, but against the German people. This gigantic wave of synthetic sympathy was ably punctured when Father Coughlin pointed out that over 20-million Christians according to official United States Government figures, were not fined but slaughtered in Russia, and countless thousands more in Spain and Mexico, by the Communists and no wave of sympathy was engineered throughout the world by the press and radio.

SPAIN

Nations Recognize Franco's Spain

THE Spanish situation is pretty much deadlocked as the new year dawns with General Franco of the Rebels — the real patriots of Spain—still controlling about three quarters of Spain. He would have conquered the other quarter long before this only for the aid given the so-called "Republican" government which in reality were the Communists, the syndicalists and every other extremist faction who were only desirous of setting up a Soviet Republic patterned along the lines of Soviet Russia.

One of the latest developments was a decree issued by the Spanish rebels which acted to restore to former King Alfonso XIII of Spain his citizenship rights and his wealth which was confiscated when he left Spain in April, 1931. The exiled monarch is now living in Rome with his son Prince Juan.

At this writing, it is questionable whether this move foreshadows a plan to restore the King to his former throne or whether the factions involved could compromise on his son, Juan, assuming the monarchial responsibilities.

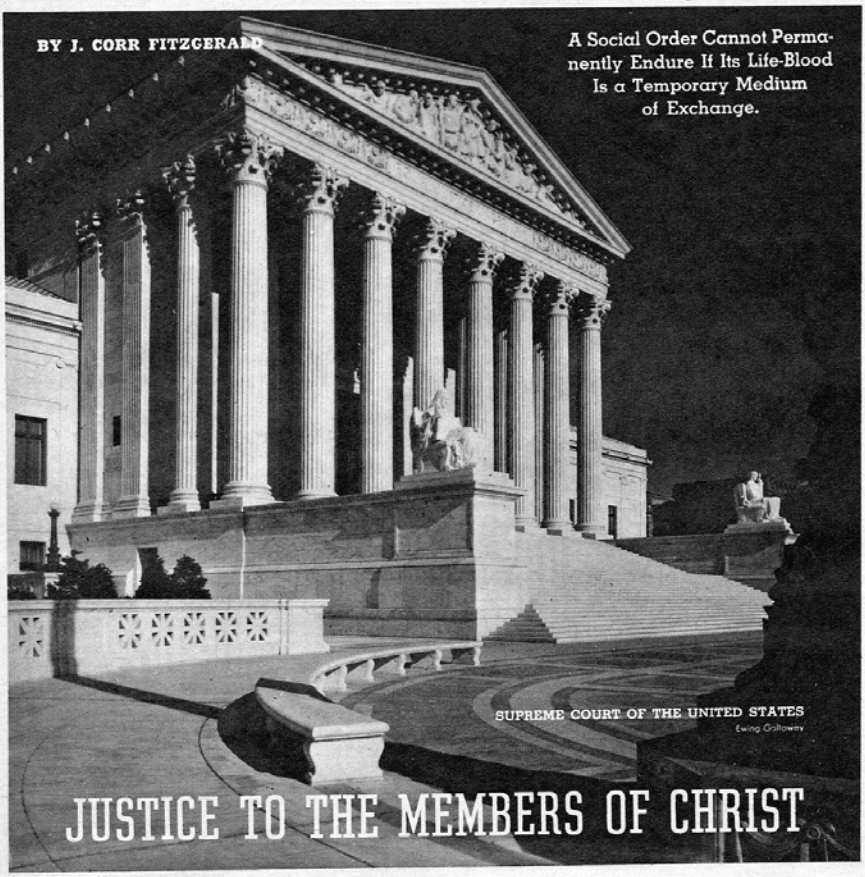
The following countries have granted *de jure* recognition to the government of Nationalist (Franco) Spain: Albania, Germany, Guatemala, the Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Manchukuo, Portugal, San Salvador.

Recognition *de facto* has been accorded by: Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, Holland, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia while Chile and Poland have official commercial agents in Nationalist Spain and Denmark and Poland are considering the appointment of accredited diplomatic representatives.

The United States has the questionable distinction of being in the same class as Soviet Russia and France in refusing to recognize the government of General Franco which really represents Spanish Spain.

BY J. CORR FITZGERALD

A Social Order Cannot Permanently Endure If Its Life-Blood Is a Temporary Medium of Exchange.



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
Ewing Galloway

JUSTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF CHRIST

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the third and last in Mr. Fitzgerald's series dealing with the Mystical Body of Christ and the Social Order in America.

—THE EDITOR.

WE HAVE seen that Christ is the Head of all men by reason of His Incarnation, His Passion and His Death, and that all men are at least potential members of His Mystical Body. In proportion as men put on Christ through baptism they become actual members of the Mystical Body of Christ, and together with Christ the Head make but one unified body. This, therefore, is the motive—this oneness with Christ, which must prompt us to love one another and literally hunger for justice toward one's fellowman, one's brother in Christ.

We have seen further that the present economic system has saddled the members of Christ with an unpayable debt which robs them of the wealth they produce and lends to their very existence a precariousness and despair that generate no thoughts of love or the more abundant life which the death of Christ has given us.

This burden of debt, so insidious because so little understood, is a universal evil flowing from injustice on the part of government. In its train follow the unjust confiscation of property and the centralization of control over the lives of the people whose very livelihood depends upon the extension of credit by the bankers. These last mentioned evils involve the relations between one person and another and so are governed by the demands of particular justice—the virtue that prompts each of us to give every man his due.

We consider, therefore, the problem of what Guy Mallon calls *"Bankers vs. Consumers"* which is the question of what is due the banker and what is due the borrower. Viewing the problem in its broadest aspect, we are all borrowers in the sense that we all pay interest to the bankers whether we know it or not. This will be clearer if we consider that all our money and credit—every dollar we have in cash or on deposit in the bank—represents a loan made by some bank. Therefore while that money or credit remains outstanding somebody must pay interest on it to some bank. Thus, while the man who has not borrowed at all but has a balance to his credit at the bank may think he pays no interest, he is seriously mistaken because the men he does business with have necessarily borrowed and must add the interest charge to the price of the goods they sell. In this way, everyone who buys goods pays his tribute to some bank which has been the originator of the credit which was necessary to start the business going.

NOW, if the distribution of goods is necessary to the life of a community, and if this distribution is necessarily dependent on a medium of exchange, it follows that the money medium is a public necessity. What is more, this exchange medium (which for us is almost entirely bank credit) is an invention of man which has no value in itself. Clearly, therefore, the banking group within a community has no right to siphon away a portion of every dollar as a tribute for its existence. It is true that the community should not have to *borrow* the money it needs in the first place, but under our present system it is forced to borrow. Yet the point remains that interest is not due the banker *because he creates credit* (which is the reason he charges interest), for this is charging interest for the *mere existence* of the exchange medium. Interest, if it is lawful at all, is lawful because a man has *parted with* real money which he *already owns.*

Thus, under the present debt system in which all our money represents loans made by banks, what is due the bankers is not an interest tribute on every dollar created, but a service charge for their part in supplying the exchange medium. A charge of one per cent on the dollar would make banking a profitable business. Yet even this improvement in the system must be deemed ideal rather than practical, because we now do business almost exclusively on credit, and there is no way of telling whether the bank is creating credit or lending the credit of depositors. Accordingly, every attempt to improve the economic system brings you face to face with the basic defect which makes every dollar a debt in its origin. And this is what leads to the confiscation of property by the money lenders.

THE case of Farmer Jones illustrates our point. Jones, together with thousands of farmer friends, was eager to co-operate with the Government and the banks, back in 1916, in order to produce great volumes of foodstuffs which could be sold at a profit to the warring nations in Europe. Thus, he readily accepted the credit loan which the town bank was eager to extend at 6 per cent. By going in debt to the bank, Jones was able to buy more land, tractors, threshing machines, dairy equipment, etc. He could hire men to work for him and so produce an abundance, which could be sold at a good price *precisely because* his thousands of friends had also borrowed, thereby increasing the volume of money, and the foreign demand for food was tremendous. In this way Jones was able to pay his yearly interest to the bank and make a profit for himself. He was so busy producing that he forgot all about the periodic depressions that had plagued the nation for the past 150 years. He had even forgotten the panic of 1907. But he was not going to forget the year 1920. By that time Jones had paid the bank in interest about one-third the amount of the principal, the latter being still owed. Then suddenly in the summer of 1920 the town banker informed Jones that there was a money stringency, that he would have to call his loan. What the banker did not tell Jones was that the Federal Reserve Directors had raised the rediscount rate to 12 per cent, had broken the bond market, had forced the small banks to call their loans.

Farmer Jones therefore had to act fast. He had no ready money naturally, so he must sell his machinery and some of his land. He immediately sought buyers only to discover that nobody was buying, but rather that his farmer friends were in the same predicament because the bank was calling their loans also. All of the farmers were selling and the market was dropping fast. Every sale for payment of bank loans took that much money out of circulation with the result that wheat dropped from $3 a bushel to $1.60; corn from $1.50 to 35c.

Jones and his fellow farmers were caught in a landslide which they could not control, which they did not understand. The simplest way out was to have the bank foreclose on the mortgage and take the property. Yet the value of farm land had dropped so low that after losing his land the farmer had a judgment against him.

Now, if Jones had had time to think the thing out, he would have discovered that the bank's right to his property is a very questionable one. This because, as Frederick Soddy puts it, *"in the first issue of money in exchange for wealth, the issuer gets something for nothing."* The bank issued the money (credit) in exchange for a mortgage against Jones' property. The bank therefore came into possession of this mortgage for nothing. This is evident when we consider that the credit loan represented a bookkeeping entry against which Jones could write checks to the amount of the loan. It did not represent real money nor did it involve parting with real money. It was simply imaginary money, checks against which were accepted by people because they thought the checks represented real money.

If we assume the case where Jones was able to sell his property to someone else for the money to pay the loan, we see better how this imaginary money system works. If Smith, let us say, buys the property he does so by giving Jones a check for the amount. Jones gives the check to the bank and the bank simply erases Jones' debt from the books and deducts the amount from the deposit account of Smith. The volume of money has been diminished by the amount paid for the land and Jones has lost his property. All this simply because the money originated as a loan and once put into business could not be called back without harming the community.

In the case where the bank itself forecloses and takes over the property (perhaps letting Jones continue as tenant) the bank has come into possession of property by reason of having created a debt against Jones out of thin air. The fact that this created

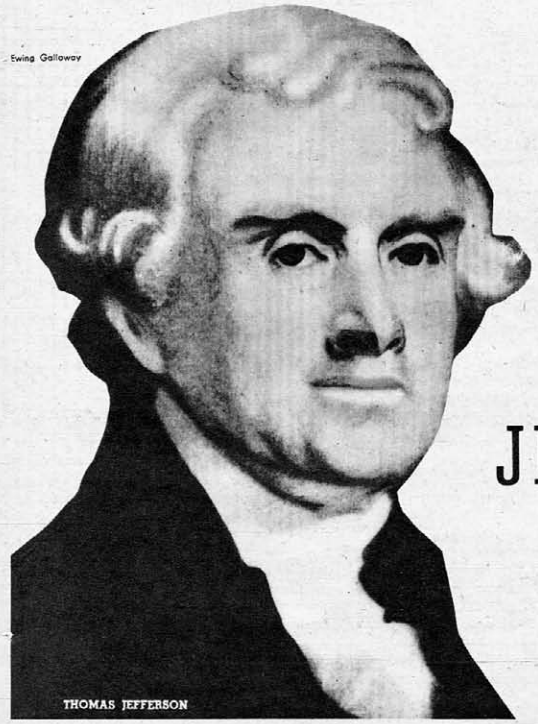
Continued on Page 21

BACK TO JEFFERSON

By LAWRENCE LUCEY

Newly Convened Congress Has Opportunity to Enact Binderup Monetary Control Which Carries Out Founding Father's Principles.

Ewing Galloway



THOMAS JEFFERSON

ON Tuesday, January 3rd, 1939, at noon, the 76th Congress of the United States will convene at Washington. The members of this Congress have a mental outlook totally different from those who took their oaths of office in 1933, 1935 and 1937. The majority of the members of the three preceding Congresses felt that they had ridden into office on the coat-tails of President Roosevelt. They believed that in gratitude to the President they should enact only those laws of which the Administration approved. The failure of the Roosevelt purge, the continuance of the depression, the increase in the Republican membership, and the general drift away from the New Deal, have released Congress from the puppet strings of the White House. Congress no longer need be a "rubber stamp."

However, though the Congress is no longer dominated by the spirit of the New Deal, it is not conservative Republican in the sense that Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, Warren Harding, Mark Hanna, Andrew Mellon or William McKinley were. In the House, the Democratic Party has 44 votes in excess of a majority. In the Senate, the Democrats have 20 more than a majority. Since the Democratic Party no longer owes a debt to the New Deal, and is being urged to return to its original Jeffersonian principles, it is extremely important that the members of Congress find out what the true precepts of the Democratic Party are.

Jefferson, you know, was not a New Dealer despite Jobmaster Jim Farley's attempt to picture him as the first New Dealer. Jefferson was too intelligent to be a "liberal" in its current, Marxian, *New Republic* sense. He believed that the least governed people are the best governed people. Instead of a government ruled by a proletariat, Jefferson wanted to prevent a proletariat from ever existing. He believed that when you regulate agriculture from Washington, telling farmers how, when and what crops they may raise, the end result is chaos. He believed that a nation in debt is not a free nation. He was so much opposed to the issuance of Government bonds that he wanted the Constitution amended so that the borrowing power would be taken away from the Government.

Jefferson, most certainly, was not a bank-dominated conservative as Orval W. Adams, ex-president of the American Bankers' Association, painted him in a Houston, Texas, speech. In fact, Jefferson, who was called a "maniac" by the bankers of his day because he fought them tooth and nail, frequently declared that our bank issued money and its contraction and expansion, was the cause of every depression that occurred during his long life.

It is amusing to hear men like Orvan W. Adams rushing to the protective wing of Thomas Jefferson who, were he alive, would be cat-and-nine-tailed in the editorials of our banker-controlled press.

A short time back this writer made a study of Jefferson's economic views, from which two magazine articles resulted. Later, both of these magazines printed letters from their readers in which this writer *was accused of using Father Coughlin's monetary ideas without mentioning Father's name as their author.* One letter-writer from Quebec, Canada, became very hot under the collar and wrote:

"I was truly dumbfounded in reading *Jefferson's Declaration of Financial Independence* to see how Lawrence Lucey was able to write two complete pages on the matter, reproducing almost word for word all the theories for which Father Coughlin has been fighting heart and soul for these last ten years, without so much as mentioning his name, even hinting that he exists.

"Where has Mr. Lucey been all these years? Is it ignorance? Could it be something else?"

NOW the truth of the matter is that Jefferson's monetary views have been hidden from the public so long, and are so startlingly similar to those of Father Coughlin, that the readers could not believe that the writer was quoting Jefferson's ideas. They thought he was smuggling Father Coughlin's thoughts into a piece on Jefferson!

Be that as it may, the Democratic Party today, in its search for guiding principles of a Jeffersonian nature, will, if it takes the trouble to investigate, find that they are being elaborated by Father Coughlin and are succinctly stated in the sixteen principles flying from the masthead of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Every Democratic member of the Congress should walk into the Congressional Library, obtain a copy of the *Jeffersonian Cyclopedia*, edited by John P. Foley, in which Jefferson's words on most every problem they must face are collected, and spend at least an afternoon with the founder of the Democratic Party and learn his views on current affairs. From Jefferson the Congressmen will learn how to steer the Ship of State between the New Deal Scylla and bank-dominated, Hamiltonian Charybdis.

An excellent place for the Democratic Congressman to begin his search for the true principles of his party is the beginning of the Democratic Party. When George Washington was elected first President of the United States there were no political parties. For his Cabinet President Washington chose men whom he thought were capable and did not consider their party affiliations, for there were no political parties then. For Secretary of State he chose Thomas Jefferson, and for Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.

It was not until Hamilton, who had been a director of the Bank of New York prior to becoming Secretary of the Treasury, funded the debt owed by the Federal and state governments in such a way that speculators and bankers who had bought certificates for 15 cents could obtain a dollar for them from the Government, that an opposition party took root in Congress. Then when Hamilton established a monetary system by which the private Bank of the United States was authorized to issue money, the Democratic Party began. This protest party was headed by Jefferson, an advocate of Government issued money, a monetary system similar to that of the Continental Congress.

All through Jefferson's writings the Democratic Congressman will find that *the reason he opposed Hamilton and founded the Democratic Party was because of the banker-controlled financial system Hamilton had inaugurated.* The Democratic Party came into being and was motivated by the desire to drive the money changers from the temple of Government. If the Democratic Congressman is willing to accept the Federal Reserve system, which is merely the Bank of the United States in modern dress, he is a traitor to the principles of Jefferson and his party.

Ewing Galloway

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

A PROMINENT American historian, James Truslow Adams, has said that most everyone loves Jefferson today and everyone despises Hamilton, yet when it comes to practical matters our Government is ruled by Hamiltonian principles. We preach Jefferson and practice Hamilton. We orate loudly about Jeffersonian democracy and live under the Federal Reserve system.

If the Democratic Congressman will take the trouble to measure the monetary actions of Franklin Delano Roosevelt with the principles of Jefferson he will find that President Roosevelt, despite all his milk and honey words, is a follower of Alexander Hamilton, who was honest enough to call the people a "great beast" and not the forgotten man. Hamilton, to be sure, was interested in placing the bankers in the driver's seat of our Government but he was not a hypocrite.

Let the Democratic Congressman, after listening to President Roosevelt's budget message, ask from whom the President sought counsel before writing this message. He will find that the Treasury and Budget Bureau called to Washington in November, George B. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank; F. Leslie Hayford, economist for General Motors Corporation; Walter Lichtenstein, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago; Ragnar D. Naess, vice-president of the Tri-Continental Corporation; Seymour L. Andrew, chief statistican of the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation; and Dr. W. L. Crum, professor of economics at Harvard. Are these the kind of men Jefferson would seek counsel from? These men cannot give disinterested advice on Government finance for they are concerned primarily with the welfare of their banks or bank-controlled industry.

Why is it, the Democratic Congressman ought to ask himself, that such men as Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, Robert Hemphill, former Congressman Charles G. Binderup, ex-Senator Robert Owen, Richard Dana Skinner, investment consultant, are not called to Washington and their counsel sought. All these men know as much or more about Government finance than does the group who advised the President, but they are not on the payroll of a bank or a

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TRADE TREATIES

Continued from Page 5

in an effort to beat down trade barriers clear trade channels *and bolster* commercial *theories of the democracies* against restrictive dictatorships."

One day later the *Washington Herald,* under the headline, "Step To Arms Treaty Seen," revealed that we had paid a bitter price for the sake of aiding England. "The Empire saw her world markets dwindling, or being menaced by authoritarian nations. She was threatened with war, and the latter, as much as anything, according to foreign experts, erased British objections and broke down the barriers which Hull had been trying to surmount.

"The treaties in the opinion of competent observers, may be the stepping stone in an *ultimate military alliance* to which all the democracies will join."

A convert is often a more open champion than he who is born into an institution or government, and Boake Carter, the noted radio commentator, is of that clan. Born an English citizen he became an American—and even those who disagree with him admit that he loves the United States.

Yet he has noted several amazing things. "In London, the British reveal that as a price for signing a trade pact, Uncle Sam has agreed to hold the bag in the Far East," he wrote in his column five days after the treaties were signed. "Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Butler, of Great Britain, reveals that the United States and the British governments have an official 'joint defense' of their 'interests' in the Far East."

Again he notes the waves of emotionalism that are sweeping over this country. Senator Borah's proposal that we break off relations with Germany, John L. Lewis' confident speech to the effect that 20,000,000 Americans are prepared to march against the Nazis, and other such items.

With such a state of affairs in our own country, and with the voter almost as mute as those of any other country—be it Nazi, Fascist, Communist, or Anarchist — the time seems ripe for a declaration by the American people.

JUSTICE TO MEMBERS OF CHRIST

Continued from Page 19

credit circulates as money and acts as a substitute for money does not influence the truth that it represents the expenditure of neither labor nor genius. Such a system, fraudulent as it is, nevertheless puts the banker under an obligation of justice not to call for payment of the debt against Jones, if this will deprive him of his property.

ADMITTEDLY the situation is most difficult for both Jones and the banker who has been informed that deflation is in order. The reason is that human society, which is relatively *permanent,* cannot function consistently *on a temporary medium of exchange.* So long as the money medium is conceived as a loan which must eventually be retired, just so long will society suffer from periodic panics. If society is permanent, then the lifeblood of the social body must be permanent. This means that the money medium should be a CREDIT in place of a DEBT. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of this distinction.

Now the fiat of our Congress makes money to be money. In the sense of being a CREDIT, money may be called a legitimate demand for goods and services. This credit, originated by the Congress and paid into circulation, is acceptable as a money medium precisely because it has been stamped by the Government as money and as receivable for all debts public and private. It comes into existence as a payment by the Government for goods and services, old age pensions, Federal projects, and so forth. Its very issue is in payment of debts incurred by the Government, and once in circulation it is a permanent demand for goods.

This credit circulates from hand to hand facilitating the exchange of wealth within the nation, and eventually returns to the Government in the form of tax collections. Thus the circle has been completed and justice has been done to all. And society being permanent, the Government pays the same credit out again as before, adding to the volume in proportion to the population increase, and the circle begins again. All of this is accomplished without incurring any debt whatever and without miniature deflations in the form of interest payments.

This is the ideal, yet workable system, which alone can insure justice to the members of Christ who form the basis and the body of our Christian society. This is the form of social justice that will make it easier for men to work out their supernatural destiny as brothers of Christ and members of His Mystical Body.

The Case for Trade Agreements

By HARRY C. HAWKINS

Chief Division of Trade Agreements
United States Department of State

THE trade-agreements program was initiated on June 12, 1934, by means of an amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930, having been made necessary by the drastic shrinkage of our foreign trade during the depression years.

The Trade Agreements Act was passed, to quote the words used in it, "for the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States." For the accomplishment of this purpose it does three main things: It authorizes the President to enter into trade agreements with foreign governments; it authorizes him, in connection with these agreements, to modify existing United States duties within a limit of 50 per cent; and it directs him to apply the modified duties to the trade of all countries *not discriminating against the trade of the United States.*

The Trade Agreements Act did not introduce any methods or policies of tariff making foreign to our form and conception of government. Moreover, the main features of the act, described above, are not new to this country; each of the three has ample precedent in our own tariff history.

POWER to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements without subsequent submission to the Senate or to Congress has previously been conferred upon the President by Section 3 of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890, under which 12 agreements were concluded, and by Section 3 of the Dingley Tariff Act of 1897, under which 14 agreements were concluded. . . . The power to modify statutory rates of duty within a 50 per cent range has already been conferred upon the President and has been enjoyed by him without interruption since 1922 under the so-called "flexible tariff" provisions of the Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930. . . .

In an article entitled "American Jobs for Americans" (See SOCIAL JUSTICE July 4, 1938) it is stated that "because of Secretary Hull's reciprocal agreements with Czecho-Slovakia, the American shoe industry is in a precarious condition." This statement is at total variance with the facts.

By far the greater part of the shoes imported into the United States is of the cemented type on which the duty fixed by the Hawley-Smoot Tariff in 1930 has been left unchanged. The sole action taken with respect to this duty in the trade agreement with Czecho-Slovakia was to bind it against increase.

The only duty reductions which were made in this agreement were on the three types of shoes of which relatively few are imported. The duty was reduced from 30 to 20 per cent on McKay sewed shoes, imports of which have greatly declined in recent years; from 20 to 10 per cent on molded-sole sandals of which there has been no production in the United States; and from 35 to 20 per cent on leather-soled shoes with fabric uppers.

Even these moderate concessions are so limited in effect as to assure to the domestic shoe producers close to 99 per cent of the total United States shoe market in quantity, and well over 99 per cent of it in value. . . .

A fact which is often lost sight of in connection with our foreign trade in shoes is that we also export shoes. The very fact that the United States exports a wide range of goods to other countries where wage scales are lower than our own shows that higher wages do not necessarily mean higher costs of production. Because many of our industries have been developed to such a high degree of efficiency, and because of our natural advantages and abundance of capital, we can afford to pay higher wages and still compete with the industries of other countries where wages are lower.

Furthermore, since the agreement with Czecho-Slovakia did not become effective until April 15, 1938, it is obvious that the difficulties experienced by the shoe industry during the latter part of 1937 must be attributed to other causes. . . .

Since the few concessions granted on glassware in the agreement with Czecho-Slovakia did not become effective until April 16, 1938, they could not, of course, have affected imports prior to that date nor could they have had any appreciable effect up to the present time. . . .

The utter falsity of the argument that imports are injurious to labor is strikingly proved by facts and experience.

The Federal Reserve Board indices for the 18 years during which they have been kept (1919-37), show that in every single year in which imports decreased, factory employment decreased, and that in every year in which imports increased, factory employment increased. Such increased employment, in fact, results in part from these increased imports, for not only do increased imports mean increased exports, but they provide additional employment directly at the docks, in transportation services, and in wholesale and retail business.

BACK TO JEFFERSON

Continued from Page 20

bank-controlled industry and can give disinterested advice.

Or if the President wants a business man, why not call in Henry Ford, owner of the only major industry in the nation that is not bank controlled. During his 75th birthday interview with the press Mr. Ford said:

"There are good chances for development on all sides. Look at the chance there is to improve the monetary system, for instance, and make it help more to distribute what the people need. Something is always getting out of gear with it, and that brings about compressions, depressions and obsessions."

IN pursuing Jeffersonian principles through the pages of history the Democratic Congressman will find that after Jefferson the most truly Democratic President was Andrew Jackson. "Old Hickory" understood Jeffersonian Democracy and had the courage to smash the Bank of the United States despite the opposition of Democratic Congressmen who were on the bank's payroll.

The next prominent Democrat who fully understood Jeffersonian Democracy was William Jennings Bryan who fought against the Hamiltonian Federal Reserve bill when it was introduced in Congress. During his life Bryan was smeared by the bank-controlled press but since his death historians have discovered that if he had hao his way in preventing the House of Morgan from financing the Allies during the World War, as he wished to do while acting as Wilson's Secretary of State, America would never have entered the World War.

Then at the last session of Congress a Democratic Congressman from Nebraska, Charles G. Binderup, delivered a series of lectures on money that were Jeffersonian to the core. Congressman Binderup confessed that Jefferson's views on money had shaped his Monetary Control bill. Let the Democratic Congressman compare Jefferson's words on money with those of Charles G. Binderup and ask himself why it is we are not living under the monetary system set forth in Binderup's Monetary Control bill.

But there is no need to confine Jefferson to the Democratic Party. Though the Republican Party in late years has been strangled by the "gifts" of bankers and bank-controlled industries, it did not spring from Hamilton. Its first President, Abraham Lincoln, an ardent admirer of Jefferson and who believed that the Declaration of Independence was written for blacks as well as whites, also followed Jefferson's monetary principles by issuing Government money.

The very name "Republican" was the original name of Jefferson's party and was not changed to "Democrat" until a few years after its founding. The Republican Party was not founded by Hamilton. His party was the Federalist which died after a short life because it failed to represent the people, preferring instead to speak for the bankers. Let the Republican Congressman study the words of Jefferson and the monetary actions of Lincoln for these are the men from whose loins his party sprang—Andrew Mellon, Herbert Hoover and Mark Hanna were really Federalists and not Abraham Lincoln Republicans.

If the 76th Congress of the United States goes back to Jefferson, historians will remember it as the Congress that broke the back of the depression after New Dealism and Hooverism had failed dismally.

SILENCE WOULD BE TREASON

To the Editor:

Is there freedom of the press? Is there freedom of speech? Is there freedom of the radio?

I heard Father Coughlin's discourse of Sunday, November 20, every word of it—and every word was truth. The telegram sent to him by Radio Station WMCA, accusing him of "inciting religious and racial strife in America" is a downright falsity.

In regard to our ambassadors in foreign capitals, if we love American ideals—

(1) We should never have had any ambassador stationed in Moscow, which is plain;

(2) We should have withdrawn the ambassadors from Mexico City and Barcelona a long time ago.

To say so in public, fearlessly, should be hailed as a sacred duty; to be silent should be treason. Unfortunately, to commit treason against the welfare of America is commonplace, and press and radio are too much on the side of betrayers. The result: corrupt politics, a wealthy nation and government in heavy debt, and misery and poverty and unemployment on every side.

Yes, the pharisees and hypocrites of today need many John the Baptists, preaching repentance and salvation, no matter how much it hurts.

Take heed, ye Radio Stations!

—Rev. K. O.

Richmond, Ill.

RELIGION IN GERMANY

To the Editor:

In Social Justice of November 28 appears a letter signed by Mrs. A. E. H. of Philadelphia, which aims to show that religion fares much the same in Germany as in Russia. The lady in her third paragraph states that her son knew a lad who hadn't been to Mass or confession for four months because the churches "weren't functioning."

I have just returned from a ten-week stay in Germany, and I also spent, in the Fall of 1937, a six-week period there. I travelled in every section of the country and stayed in tiny rural towns as well as in the great metropolitan centers. I can state without fear of contradiction that everywhere the practices of religion are proceeding normally. Nowhere are churches closed. I took one thousand feet of film and have pictures of the throngs coming out of Catholic churches; pictures of monks in their habits in the streets of Munich; pictures of wayside crucifixes. I saw people often going to confession.

I saw churches from Lubeck in the north to Munich in the south jammed for Mass with reverent throngs. On the Sunday following the Feast of the Assumption, I attended three Masses in Munich, so stirred was I by the beauty and dignity of the service and music. The second Mass, one by Mozart, in the Dom, was sung by a beautiful choir with accompaniment by a stringed orchestra of thirty. The whole was surpassingly beautiful. I remained for the last Mass because they were to have congregational singing. The congregation, overflowing into the aisles, and grouped down before the sactuary rail, sang—every one of them—with so great a fervor and feeling and such a musical sense, that I am not ashamed to admit tears came to my eyes; it was so touching.

I saw a priest with his choir of twenty-five girls on a holiday at Bonn on the Rhine. At intervals during their meal on the terrace of the hotel, they sang for the other guests and for the hundred or more passers-by who stopped in the street to listen and applaud. I saw on several occasions nuns on Rhine steamers with hundreds of their pupils on outings. I watched the fervor of the people at their private devotions in the Cathedral (St. Hedwig's) in Berlin just as I did the humble peasants in the Black Forest, or in Tegernsee or Reit-im-Winkl. I saw street processions in Rhineland villages on Corpus Christi day and much more that space doesn't allow.

I do not say that there are not difficulties between Church and State in Germany. But I do say that the practices of religion are everywhere possible just as here. And I further state that the boy referred to by Mrs. A. E. H. either did not want to go to church and thus wished to explain away his failure to attend, or he deliberately falsified and misrepresented, as is the case with a tremendous proportion of the news we read of the country that routed Communism and restored the highest prosperity level in Europe. And Mrs. A. E. H. has been dreadfully deceived.

May I say finally that I am not of German descent, am not pro-Fascist, am not subsidized, or a spy, though these are the accusations that will be made by many of that large group of stampeded, standardized gullibles. I am Catholic, and a lover of democracy of the old, tried-and-true, traditional sort, but not of the new rosy-hued kind. I speak the truth of Germany as I found it, and as my camera recorded it.

—Alban J. Ryder

Providence, R. I.

FOUND CONDITIONS IMPROVED

To the Editor:

In response to an article titled, "Is Hitler an Improvement," I would like to tell Mrs. A. E. H. that she should not believe everything she hears about Germany.

During my three-month stay in Germany last year, I did not forget that I am a Catholic. Wherever there was a Catholic church I found enough opportunity to hear Mass and receive the Sacraments the same as here and nobody holds anyone back who wants to go to church. There are differences between Church and State and it is also true that some nuns and priests are in prison, but most of the time the reason is that they failed to obey laws made by the government and so they were persecuted the same as other German citizens will be in such cases.

What happened in Vienna and Munich is just the work of an unrestrained mob and no reason why nationalism should be put in the same pot with Communism. In general I was surprised to find conditions in Germany better than I expected, much better than they were ten years ago, before Hitler was there.

Naturally, I like our *free America* better—and so let's join Father Coughlin in his fight for truth and justice *and a free America!*

—G. H.

Buffalo, N. Y.

LEGIONNAIRES GIVE SUPPORT

To the Editor:

It is very encouraging to note how many American Legion members are becoming loyal supporters of the principles of social justice. It is not surprising, however, because active Legionnaires realize that Justice and Truth are on the defensive today, and that without these, America as a free nation cannot endure. They see the land for which they fought (to make the world "safe for Democracy") entering a stage of degeneration, and have begun to wonder why this great land of opportunity has become a land of scarcity, the alms house and the dole.

Comrade Schror of Albion, New York, in a recent issue of Social Justice has asked for action in the promotion of social justice through the Legion. No organization is better equipped for this purpose, as the Legion aims to carry out the mandates which are formulated at its annual conventions from resolutions emanating from individual posts all over the country.

Attention Comrades, front and center! After a thirty-minute talk on Communism and the money question, the following resolution was introduced, i.e., "That we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States that they, by proper legislative enactment, establish a Bank of the United States, owned, operated and controlled by the Government of the United States, which bank shall be empowered to coin, issue and regulate all the money in the nation as provided in the Constitution of the United States."

Unfortunately, this resolution failed adoption by a few votes at our local post meeting where I introduced it. It was nevertheless encouraging to witness the enthusiasm with which it was received, and its failure to pass is simply a challenge to us to redouble our efforts to enlighten others on the subject.

—Eric Arlt,
Hamilton Post No. 20,
The American Legion.

Baltimore, Md.

WHAT MR. PALEY SAID

To the Editor:

I would like to bring to your attention some remarks made by William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, delivered before the Second National Conference on Educational Broadcasting in Chicago on November 29, 1937.

He said: "We broadcasters, as custodians of a great means of mass communication, are eager to have you know what a driving force in our democracy it has become. We are eager to have you know because we believe that if once you know you will see that he who attacks the fundamentals of the American system attacks democracy itself. . . .

"Broadcasting as an instrument of American democracy must forever be wholly, honestly and militantly non-Partisan.

"Let me next define freedom of the air as I and nearly all other broadcasters understand it. Freedom of the air means the right of a speaker to express any views he may hold on any question of general interest. He must be guarded—and he is guarded—in that right, regardless of how the operators of network or station may themselves feel about the thing he discusses. If he is not libelous or otherwise unlawful, if he is not obscene, if he does not seek to provoke racial or religious hatred, he may say whatever he pleases over the air.

"If I may venture my own definition of democracy, it is this: The ability of a people, *provided they shall have free access to truth,* to choose by instinct and understanding, by trial and error, that way of life which, with fairness to minorities, gives to the greatest number those things which they want. *When I have said 'access to truth' I have defined our policy with regard to culture and education.*

"To the limit of public acceptance the broadcaster must be willing that the listener shall be exposed to all kinds of ideas on all kinds of subjects. He must not have 'ologies' or 'isms' or cults of his own favoring; he must not have his particular system of economics or his pet brand of science and seek to foist it on the audience. Rather, with constant heed to the demands of those he seeks to satisfy, he must search for that which is familiar and tried or that which is new and vital. *He must look for those who know and those who do and bring them to his microphones whether or not he likes them or their ideas,* or their ways, satisfied—with democratic discipline—to let the people take what they can use and reject the rest.

"As solemnly and as sincerely as I know how, I repeat that our present American system of broadcasting, founded on freedom and fairness of the air, must be preserved and strengthened. Allow censorship to be imposed upon it, deliver it into the hands of autocrats, make it a tool of any party in power, destroy it, and you will have begun to destroy liberty in America."

—C. H. Zirkel

Brooklyn, N. Y.

FORWARD THROUGH 1939!

Ring out the old — ring in the new.

Ring out the old stagnation and apathy; the laziness of mind and heart; the national carelessness which has brought the United States to the brink of disaster.

Ring in the new sense of civic responsibility; realization of danger from foreign influence; determination that this Nation under God shall have a rebirth of genuine Americanism.

On this New Years of 1939 we Americans stand at the barricades of liberty. Behind us stretch 162 years of freedom. Before us yawns a vortex of national doom.

Behind us are five generations of civic and industrial growth. Before us beckons the spectre of commercial decay and industrial slavery.

Behind us have rolled 16 decades of religious freedom and tolerance under the Bill of Rights. Before us stands the gaunt and threatening ogre of intolerance and persecution.

Before Communism hoisted its red banner over the world, America was a nation of MEN and WOMEN. Its statesmen had courage. Its businessmen had mental strength. Its labor leaders were AMERICANS. Its women had steadfast intentions of bolstering the homes of the land. Its children were proud to be AMERICANS.

Then came the crimson wave from Moscow. Its nauseous fumes in the nostrils of American citizens have left us a nation of confused and blithering fools.

Communism has destroyed the faith of our people in national helmsmen; the faith of the Government in business; the faith of business in Government; the faith of labor in its leaders; the faith of men in women and women in men; the faith of children in their parents; the faith of millions in their God.

During the last 21 years more than TWENTY MILLION Christian souls have been torn from the bodies of Russians, Hungarians, Germans, Spaniards and Mexicans by Communism.

The darkling shadow of Communism has blotted out Christianity for TWO HUNDRED FIFTY MILLION human beings who formerly believed in their religion and practiced it.

Communism will do these things to America—unless you—and you—and you aid in checking its advance NOW.

Thousands have responded to our call for broadcasting help. These loyal men and women KNOW that Father Coughlin is the most articulate voice raised in the world today against Communism. "FATHER COUGHLIN MUST GO ON," is the slogan in all states of the Union today.

But—

Father Coughlin CANNOT go on unless he is helped financially. Enemies of the truth are placing every thinkable obstacle in his way. They would silence the only voice in America which tells all the FACTS.

All broadcasting expense must be paid in advance. This cannot be done much longer unless IMMEDIATE AID comes from thousands of our readers who have not vet realized the national importance of the broadcasts.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH IS NEEDED BY JANUARY 15!

This is a small amount of money when spread over the nationwide circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE. If every reader helps out with $1, $2, $5, or if in better circumstances, with $10, $20, $50 or $100—SUCCESS!

These great broadcasts are YOURS. Father Coughlin is only the spokesman for a rapidly forming and tremendously powerful element of our country—the Christian Front.

Therefore, do your part TODAY.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Jan. 10 and on or before Feb. 10.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice

"THE NEW CONGRESSMAN"

OUR Man of the Week will take his seat in the 76th Congress of the United States which convenes at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., tomorrow.

He is the Unknown Soldier of a New Crusade. His name, today, may be unknown outside his own constituency, but when History shall record the proceedings of the session about to open, his name will be "written large in letters of light."

Our Man of the Week is the leader who will rise above his party politics to inspire his fellows and carry into legislative enactment the reforms so long needed—and too long talked about without action — to end the Depression, set our Nation's feet firmly on the path to Recovery and thwart all subversive wiles of the Powers of Darkness to enmesh our fair land in a war of extinction.

The Congress which sits tomorrow must carry into ACTION the reforms its predecessors have talked about, or a revolution of angry vengeance will sweep America! Our Man of the Week is the Statesman who will GET THIS DONE.

A mere President cannot; a President's Cabinet Secretaries cannot; Politicians cannot; the People's Congress not only CAN—but MUST act.

The W.P.A., the Farm Problem, Reorganization, Labor, Social Security, Communism, Taxes, Spending, World Peace—Monetary Reform—all have had enough words. The Man of the Week, who takes his seat tomorrow in the Halls of Congress, must ACT.

Who, for example, will take up the torch of former Congressman Binderup, the defeated champion of an honest money reform?

A New Year, and a New Congress, combine to present a New Opportunity — here's to the Statesman who will make use of it!

THE MAN OF THE WEEK

MICHAEL HANCHIN
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J-9